The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 328.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.

Facts and Speculations as to What the Convention Will do.

Charles Francis Adams on the Presidential Question.

General Hancock Defines His Position in Regard to the Baltimore Nominee.

TO-MORROW'S CONVENTION—FACTS AND SPECULATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Although but one working day intervenes between now and the assembling of the Convention there has been, yet but little excitement, developed at this point. About one-half of the delegates have as yet arrived, although the balance are expected on the Southern and Western trains to-night, and Eastern trains to-morrow morning. There are enough delegated and representative men here, however, to forecast how the main body of the Convention desires to act, uninfluenced by other portions. Since the Greeley movement was inaugurated, and beginning at Cincinnati itself, the politicians have suffered one constant and continued succession of defeats, where they have sought interference, and it would seem that this Convention is but to follow out this singular law of events in again overwhelming intrigue by giving Greeley a straight-out nomination. Ever since the Cincinnati Convention, even those politicians who were the most favorable to Greeley have been engaged in making nice points as to whether it would benefit the Democratic party the most or hurt Greeley the least to indorse him, to make no nomination whatever, or to openly support the person who may receive a two-thirds vote at the Baltimore Convention, which means that he intends to work and vote for Horace Greeley.

The English stockholders of the Erie Road now desire to elect Directors who will choose for President some person who will resign in favor of Vanderbilt as soon as the law is repealed prohibiting a Director of the New York Central from becoming officially connected with the Erie.

Now that the Germans have collected their little bill against the Haytien Government, by the exhibition of a trifling naval force, a few American citizens, who have claims against Hayti, request of our national authorities that they send a small gunboat to those waters, in order that their debtor may be induced to liquidate.

The French National Assembly, on Saturday, ratified the treaty recently concluded by the Ambassadors of the French and German Governments for the final evacuation of French territory by the Germans. The Committee to which the treaty was referred gives all credit for the successful negotiations to the Assembly, but studiously avoids mention of Thiers in connection therewith.

The persons most prominently mentioned in connection with the temporary Chairmanship of the Baltimore Convention are John B. Baldwin, Thomas S. Bocock, and Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia; and Governor English, of Connecticut. The names of General James Shields, of Missouri; General McClernand, of Illinois, are talked of for permanent President.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams having been interviewed by a New York correspondent, is reported as having said, in answer to a question as to what he thought of Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency, that he believed him (H. G.) to be an honest man; that the holding of public office would tend to temper the acerbities characterizing Mr. Greeley's life as an editor of a powerful journal. Mr. Adams also inclined to the opinion that Mr. Greeley's theories regarding Protection will undergo a radical change.

General Howard has made his report about his recent visit to Arizona. The General, taking a sensible view of the case, recommends that General Crook be allowed to use ball instead of blank cartridges, whenever in his opinion, the exigencies of the case may require. In other words, the General believes that peace will be restored and secured better by the thousands of soldiers sent to the frontier, and paid for the suppression of Indian hostilities, than by general orders from Washington, providing for Peace Commissions to visit and negotiate with intimate savages.

The trouble in Dr. Houard's case now is, that the American Minister will not request the Spanish Government to pardon him because of the position he (the Minister) has assumed, that Houard is guilty of no crime. Sharp official notes are said to have been exchanged recently between the two Governments. Mr. Secretary Fish seems to have muddled matters in this case as much, if not more, than he did in the Alabama Claims business. Early in March the Secretary telegraphed our Charge d'Affaires in Madrid recognizing the citizenship of the Doctor, and directing a remonstrance against the proceedings of the Cuban Court-Martial as a violation of treaty stipulations, and demanding the immediate release of the prisoner. Three days later, Mr. Fish, in a letter to Vice President Colfax, declares that the evidence against Dr. Houard was of a character as would have convicted a party accused of like offence during our war.

The Democratic National Convention meets in Baltimore to-morrow. Already there are gathered there delegations from a majority of the States. The disorganizing gad-flies, spawned from Administration patronage, are also on hand, eager to take advantage of any possible hitch in the Convention proceedings. This element will, of course, fraternize with the small body of irreconcilables and irresponsibles that are to meet in parlor council under the name and style of "Anti-Greeley Democrats," and this conglomeration of odds and ends may possibly attempt the nomination of a National ticket, composed of either gentlemen who will have too much sense and pride to accept, or too little of either of these qualities to command, the votes of a respectable minority. The Convention meets to indorse and ratify the nominations made at Cincinnati, and any side-show business, whatever shape it may assume, will be productive only of defeat and chagrin to its originators.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday. Mess pork advanced 25c per bbl under a good demand, but closed weak, at $18.05@18.10 cash, and $18.00@18.05 seller August. Lard was firmer, at $8.85 per 100 lbs for winter, and $7 75 for summer. Meats were firm at 4 7-8@5c for shoulders, and 6 1-2@5 8-8c for short ribs. Highwines were a shade firmer, closing at 88 1-4@88 1-2c. Lake freights were dull, but steady, at 9d per corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull, and a shade easier. Wheat was dull, and $1 2@2c lower, closing at $1.22 1-2 cash, and $1.16 1-2 seller August. Corn less active, and 1-2@5-8c lower, closing at 40 1-8c cash, and 42 1-4c seller August. Oats were 1@2c lower, and less active, closing at 30 7-8c cash, and 36 3-4c seller August. Rye was dull and easier, closing at 55 1-2@56c. Barley was more active, and firmer, at $2@3 12 for No. 2, and 58@90c for new do seller September. The Provision market was active and firm at yesterday's advance, with sales at $8 80@8 12 1-2. Cattle and sheep were quiet and unchanged.

Fires.

CONCORD, N. H., July 7.—A fire broke out this morning in the bleach-room of the Winnipesogee Paper Mill, at Franklin. The building and contents were burned. Loss, $25,000.

The dwelling house, stable, and outbuildings of Senj Hamilton were burned to-day. Loss heavy.

ALBANY, July 7.—The loss by the West Albany fire, last night, is $90,000; insurance, $40,000; supposed incendiary.

AT SALLE, Ill., July 7.—This afternoon, a barn belonging to Mathew Martin, in this city, was mysteriously set on fire, probably by careless boys playing with matches or fire-crackers, and speedily consumed.

The flames spread to a brick cottage contiguous, belonging to Mathew Noonan, otherwise damaging it to the amount of about $600. The house was insured. Loss on barn and contents about $150.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 7.—RIVER.—Arrived—Steamer Katie, with canal boats North America, from Chillicothe, and Johnston, from Henry, both loaded with corn for Chicago; and Andrew Jackson, from Kickapoo, for Peru. Departed—Arlon, light, towed down to Peru.

There is 6 inches of water on Kickapoo bar. Sent down the mitersill of Henry Lock, and raising at the rate of three inches a day.

CANAL—Passed In—North American and Johnston, both with corn for Chicago. Passed out—Arlon, light.

FOREIGN.

The Release of Dr. Houard Still Delayed.

Ratification of the Evacuation Treaty Between France and Germany.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 6.—The delay which has taken place in fulfilment of the act of Dr. Houard's release from prison by the Spanish Government is occasioned by the fact that Senor Martos requires, on the part of the King's Cabinet, that the United States Minister in Madrid shall ask that Houard be pardoned by His Majesty, Amadeus. The American Minister refuses to do this, because the position he has assumed is, that Houard is not guilty of crime, and is unjustifiable in detention by the Spaniards. Sharp official notes have been exchanged between the Spanish Foreign Office and the American Legation, and Ministerial telegrams have been received from Washington on the subject.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Secretary Fish, on March 9, telegraphed our Charge at Madrid recognizing the citizenship of Dr. Houard, and directing a remonstrance against the proceedings of the Cuban Court-Martial as a violation of the provisions of the treaty, and to ask the immediate release of the prisoner. Three days later, Fish wrote, in a letter to Vice President Colfax, which is published today, reviewing Dr. Howard's case, in a manner by no means favorable to the prisoner. The Secretary shows that the long residence of Dr. Houard in Cuba, and his enjoyment of certain privileges, to which are attached the right to become a Spanish subject, in some degree justified the authorities in regarding Dr. Houard as subject to their jurisdiction; while on the other hand, he says nothing whatever had been brought forward in the Doctor's behalf to illustrate, to prove, his assertion, at any time, of American citizenship, until the misfortune of his arrest and imprisonment occurred. Secretary Fish, in this letter, goes on to review the evidence against Dr. H. Houard, and declares it was of a character that would have convicted a party accused of offence during our war. The Secretary adds: "The strong point which prevents the intervention of this Government in behalf of Houard from becoming a fabrications for his release is the fact that he has been regularly tried and found guilty by a duly constituted tribunal in the Island of Cuba."

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 7.—Ratifications of the Treaty with Germany for the evacuation of France, were exchanged to-day. It is said a plan is on foot to meet the financial obligations of the treaty will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow.

OHIO.

Further Particulars of the Mine Disaster near Limaville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLIANCE, O., July 7.—The following are further particulars of the mine disaster near Limaville: The mine is a new one, and the shaft tops towards the vein, striking it at a depth of seventy-five feet, and following the vein as it slightly accepts for a short distance. In the depression near the junction of the slope and shaft a furnace is used for expelling foul air. On Wednesday the foul air and gas caught the furnace, and soon the flames communicated with the wooden supports to the roof. The boy, aged about 9, who was attending the furnace, ran into the mine to alarm his father and the nineteen miners inside. Two men in the other shaft were notified, but the boy and ten further in were cut off. A fire engine was brought from Ravenna as soon as possible, and the flames soon extinguished. A portion of the roof of the mine fell in, owing to the burning of the supports, which made the work of recovery slow and tedious. Yesterday afternoon the bodies had been recovered, when a fresh fire occurred, and this was finally extinguished at 3 o'clock this morning, and the remaining bodies, including that of the brave boy, were brought out. They were found as far back as they could get in the rooms of the mine. They were buried soon after their removal. Their corpses were blackened and almost indistinguishable.

The excitement is intense, and crowds from all over the country are looking to the scene of the disaster. The English name at the list of the victims: Joseph Evans, John Wells, foreigners; Thomas Mann, Joseph Ourry, of Limaville; George Hulford, boy, of Atwater, O.; Wm. Roberts, Oldfield Roberts, and Robert Roberts, of Limaville.

A Youth of Twelve Hardened by a Man of Eighty-Six—Father Gavazzi's Lectures.

CINCINNATI, O., July 7.—A shocking tragedy was enacted here this afternoon, in which a boy 12 years old, named Frank Kirk, the son of a widow, was shot and killed by the Rev. Samuel J. Browne, an aged local minister of the Methodist Church. It appears that Mr. Browne has been for some time annoyed by boys, who, in spite of repeated remonstrances, have entered his premises to take his fruit and commit other depredations. To day a number of boys were playing ball outside, when the ball was thrown into Mr. Browne's yard. Young Schuck entered the premises to recover the ball, when the old man fired at him with slugs, one of the pieces striking him in the breast, inflicting a wound from the effect of which the boy died. Browne was arrested by two officers, and was subsequently released in $500 bail. The terrible affair has created great excitement in the neighborhood of the Brighton House, near which it occurred. A large body of citizens gathered in the vicinity of Browne's house, which is guarded by a detachment of police, and there is danger from their temper that they will take the law into their own hands should Browne be found. It is a most remarkable case, and appears hard to account for, save upon the presumption that Browne is not in his right mind. He is 86 years old, one of the oldest citizens, and has been considered hitherto above reproach. For some time he has been quite childish. He owns property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

Father Gavazzi, of the Free Church of Italy, spoke twice to-day to immense congregations, it being necessary on both occasions to provide extra accommodations for the audiences. Collections were taken each time for the Free Church movement. He will remain here until Saturday, probably speaking each night, and will go hence to Louisville, and thence to Indianapolis.

Fatal Affray—Drowned.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Wm. Craig, proprietor of the Saw-Mill House, near Groesbeck, in the vicinity of this city, and Meredith Wasmorahi Indi a quarrel in a saloon Saturday evening about a debt, resulting in Craig striking the latter with a monkey-wrench, inflicting injuries on the head from which he soon died. Craig, who was intoxicated, was arrested.

Charles Keen and Fred Whittoner, boys, were drowned in Leeding to-day.

WASHINGTON.

To the Associated Press.

RUMORED NAVAL SENSATION.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—If the report be true, the Naval Academy will create a sensation, it being said that colored Congressman Elliott, of South Carolina, has selected a boy of his own race to be Cadet Midshipmen. The other colored Congressmen will make similar selections.

EN ROUTE TO BALTIMORE.

A number of delegates from the South have passed through Washington on their way to the Baltimore Convention during the last twenty-four hours.

MISSOURI.

Particulars of the Flogging of the Rev. Mr. Callahan, in Reynolds County, by a Band of Disguised Men.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A few days ago a report reached here of the severe flogging of the Rev. Thos. Callahan, near Centerville, Reynolds County, Mo., on the night of June 22, by a band of disguised men. Yesterday Callahan arrived here, having walked from Centerville to Rolla, a hundred and twenty miles, where he took the railroad for this city. He made a long statement to United States Marshal Newcomb and United States Commissioner Easton, to the effect that he was Chaplain of the Forty-eighth Infantry during the war; went to Reynolds County about a year ago from Clinton, Iowa, and was a strong Republican in politics. His troubles also originated from politics, but the whipping grew out of the fact that last November the Court House of Reynolds County was burned, and again in May, destroying all the County Records. The incendiary was suspected, and Marion Johnson was indicted for the act. On the 21st of June, Callahan published a letter in the Ironton *Enterprise* excoriating Johnson. He knew who did burn the Court House, but gave no names. On the night of the 22d, while he was watching his sick wife and child, seven men, with blackened faces, entered the house, dragged his wife from her bed, plundered the house, bound and took him half a mile away, and, after attempting to make him tell who set fire to the Court House, gave him about seventy-five lashes on his bare back with hickory switches, and ordered him to leave the county in ten days, on penalty of death. Callahan further stated that there is a corrupt Court House ring in Reynolds County against whom he was strongly opposed, and who were interested in the destruction of the county records to cover up their frauds in land titles. Not one man in fifty, he says, knows anything about his title. Callahan names the following persons, supposed to have been engaged in whipping him: J. H. George, Sheriff of Reynolds County; A. J. Parks, Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts; A. M. Parks, son of the County Clerk; Napoleon George, brother of the Sheriff, and two others, whom he did not fully recognize. United States Commissioner Caton has issued warrants for the seven men, and United States Marshal Newcomb has sent a Deputy to Reynolds County to arrest and bring them to St. Louis. Callahan's back still shows the effect of the whipping.

NEW YORK.

To the Associated Press.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Officer Donahue, of the Fifth Precinct, Williamsburg, who was found, Saturday night, lying insensible on the sidewalk, with his skull fractured and face badly bruised, died to-day. He is supposed to have been beaten by a Battle Row gang of rowdies.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE McCUNN.

The funeral of Judge McCunn will take place, to-morrow, from St. Peter's Catholic Church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated.

ERIE MATTERS.

The English stockholders, represented by agents here, will favor the election of Directors who will choose for President a man who will resign in favor of Vanderbilt as soon as the law is repealed prohibiting Directors of the New York Central being Directors of Erie.

INSPECTION OF TENEMENTS.

There will be a general inspection of the tenements of this city, to-morrow, by the physicians of the Board of Health, and it is necessary by the great mortality of the past week.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamers Batavia and City of London, from Liverpool.

THE TEMPERATURE.

Highest thermometer to-day, 80°, in the evening, 77°, with slight showers.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

The thoroughbred stock of James S. Watson, of Valley Brook Farm, was sold at auction yesterday, nineteen horses bringing $16,610. The highest price was $3,350, for the dam of Narragansett, with colt by Lexington.

HORRIBLE CASE OF MALPRACTICE.

A horrible case of malpractice has been discovered at Morrisiana. Bridget Ermoud, the wife of a German laborer, and her unborn child, died from the effects of poisons of a mid-wife named Brown, while a Dr. Mulroy, who attended the dying woman, is said to have given a burial certificate, with full knowledge of the crime.

ILLINOIS.

Dedication of a Catholic Church.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, July 7.—St. Mary's Catholic Church was dedicated to-day with imposing ceremonies. Right Rev. Bishop Foley, of Chicago, preached the sermon. Solemn high mass was read. A large number of priests and deacons were in attendance from all parts of the State. The church is one of the largest and finest in the Fox River Valley, and cost $30,000.

MICHIGAN.

Released on Bail—The Losses by the Fire at Ludington.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 7.—Charles D. Bronson, the banker who shot one Sweeney, who had forced his way into a ball-room at Big Rapids, on the night of July 4, has been released in $5,000 bail.

The Ludington fire entailed a loss of $25,000 on Sobbins & Co., and $11,000 on other parties. There was no insurance of insurance on any of the mills.

UTAH.

The Missing Injunction—The Indians.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 6.—Judge McKean, to-day, fixed Tuesday next for hearing the motion in the case of the English firm of the Illinois Tunnel. By agreement of the parties, McKean visits the mining property on Monday next, together with a company of experts. The Emma party deny any offer of compromise.

The *Herald's* special says: Dodge interviewed the Indians reported to be hostile. The Indians give assurance that they have no hostile intentions.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Light to fresh easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather will probably prevail, Monday, over the South and Middle Atlantic States; partly cloudy weather for New England; clear and partially cloudy weather in the northern portion of the Middle States, with light to fresh winds.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—Beeves—The supply this week has been somewhat smaller than usual, only 650 car loads having arrived. Buyers have been scarce, and the market, consequently, was dull, buyers manifesting a disposition to keep prices down. The limited supply gave a better tone to the market yesterday, and prices advanced 50 cents per cwt for prime quality. But few prime drives were offered for sale, and these were caught up at 7 cents to 7½ cents per lb. The range, however, was from 6¼ cents to 7 cents per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—There was an improvement in the market yesterday and to-day, with a steady sale, at prices ranging from 5½ to 6½c per lb for sheep, and 7½ to 8c per lb for lambs. Thirty-eight car loads were received.

Milch Cows and Calves—The arrivals have been few and the inquiry light. The prices averaged $46@$48.50, and but few sales were made.

Horses—Twenty car loads have arrived, of a good average quality, and a ready sale was found for good sound animals. A few choice animals only fetched fancy prices, but those of an average quality only from $150 to $250 each.

Hogs—71 car loads arrived, but there is no demand for them here, and they were consequently fed, watered, and sent forward in first hands.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 7.—Passed Up—Prop Argyle, Forest City, and barge, Parks Guy; schs Evansville, Nannie Campbell, Parana, Advance, City of Buffalo; schrs Mary Collins, Paragon, Sam Walter, Riverside, Emma Mayes, St. Andrew, Wm. Grandy, Wm Young, James Joy, Mary Perew.

Passed Down—Props Winslow, Sheridan, Bristol; tows Laura Bell, Princess Alexandria, Ironsides, P. L. Danforth, H. J. Webb, Ward—Southwest.

Gnat-Dances.

Among the many graceful things in nature, unnoticed by ninety-nine out of a hundred persons, are the elegantly-easy cotillion parties of the gnats. True, the actors do not move on "light, fantastic toe"—they are too ethereal for that—but on the wing; nor are they paired off into couples, for each seems to be entirely independent of other, yet in concert with the rest; nor is the set confined to eight or eighty, or even eight hundred, but is as numerous sometimes as a swarm of bees; but no one can watch their movements without being convinced that they are engaged in amusement, and that so far as is possible for gnats, the amusement is a dance.

Nor is this amusement confined to any one species, but extends through the whole *Culex* family, from the almost invisible sand-fly, the *midge*, or burning fly, of our Southern sea-board and of the West Indies, —the most venomous creature, for its size, in the animal existence,—to the gallinipper, or gigantic-belted mosquito that, fortunately for human comfort, confines himself usually to the dark swamp or uncultivated wild, and may be observed practised sometimes by vinegar-gnats, house flies, ichneumon flies, and others.

Their favorite time for indulging this sport is the warm season of the year, when the sun sends his rays aslant through the moist air, before the day is wholly exhaled in the form of vapor, or after the evening damps are preparing to descend. Then a person, with an eye for such things, may discover them over almost every quarter of an acre of the world's surface, sometimes a dozen parties of pleasure, of various numbers, within the limits of an ordinary garden, wheeling joyously around their several centres, as if eager to throw off some of the exuberance of life.

Looking at them simply as objects in motion, without seeking to know their species or their aims, the eye is charmed with the endless variety of graceful movements. The sectors are so swift that it is impossible to distinguish their forms, or to more than guess at their size. Nothing is discernible but a multitude of silver-like streaks which mark the several tracks and combine to form a gauzy tissue in the air.

The tracks are all more or less circular and involved, no two having the same plane of revolution, but inclined to each other at every angle, while they all recognize a general centre that is by no means fixed, some of the gyrations being horizontal, some vertical, some oblique, while many of them are in direction the reverse of the majority.

Sometimes, as if by universal consent, the animated globe suddenly expands to many times its former diameter, making one think of an explosion; then, after a few seconds, or perhaps more than a minute, the mass contracts to its normal dimensions. Sometimes, again, the movers so reduce their several orbits as to seem almost a compact mass, while the candity of motion continues the same, as is attested by the silver-like streaks; and you are puzzled to conceive how they manage to move without colliding; indeed you look confidently to see some of them here, dido yon there—not like men growing old under the silent influence, but by some transient power ever remaining fresh and young; like a child grasping in its involuntary awakening at the freshet of modern inventions, which "comes over it handsomely," as Dickens says of the rain, blown by the wind of Northern enterprise, flooding the old Southern landmarks, sweeping away old-fashioned things and threatening to wash the poetry of the people out of existence except in the heart of the poet. Still, something of it remains, since you may yet see a suggestion of the huge banking of an older day burning with a tantalizing hum of having known better things; you may still note in passing the rudely-covered spring from which he filled, as of yore, the old oaken bucket, that scarcely lives elsewhere, except in song; and not unfrequently may you catch glimpses of a happy old negro group away at a hasty dinner, keeping jubilant time the while she sings of "hebenly mansions in de skies."—*From Virginia in Water Colors, by Mary B. Dodge, in the July Lippincott.*

Watson, the Wife-murderer.

Mr. W. J. Fraser, who acted as Solicitor to Rev. J. Selby Watson, recently tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of his wife, has forwarded to the editor of the London *Globe* a document which, it is stated, was written by Mr. Watson during his confinement in Horsemonger Lane Jail, entitled: "Dead; a Contemplation." It is divided into several sections, the first of which begins as follows: "She is dead. She lies motionless. That which animated her, animates her no longer. The voice which, for so many years addressed these ears familiarly is dumb. Thou dost address her; thou lavishest on her the terms of endearment with which thou wast accustomed to address her, but to all these no utterest the only reply is silence." Then, describing the sensations of awe which crowd in upon him as he looks upon the corpse, he proceeds in the second paragraph to call to memory the place his wife has vacated by the seat she has left empty. The third stanza treats of the souvenirs of old and happier times which he discovers in her boxes and cases: "A scrap of paper, a little note written in the days of her courtship, perhaps, and carefully preserved, pressed, op, and packets of letters." The next paragraph reasons in favor of the immortality of the soul, looks forward as a believer in that immortality to a future condition of united happiness in "a state free from grossness;" and as a Christian to reside in "a place prepared for Christ's followers." The fifth and concluding paragraph is in keeping with these specimens of its composition.

Testimonials.

I suppose it is true that women work for others with less expectation of reward than men, and give themselves to labors of self-sacrifice with much less thought of it; at least this is true unless woman goes into some public performance, where notoriety has its attractions, and then she seems to need it as much as man. I think she becomes just as eager for applause and just as willing that self-sacrifice should result in notoriety as man. For her, ministers are not those unbought "presentations," which are forced upon firemen, policemen, legislators, editors, and other superintendents of the moral instruction of the young. These are almost always pleasing and unexpected tributes to the worth of modesty, and must be received with satisfaction when the public service rendered has not been with a view to procure them. Lincoln could not refuse to be made the recipient of a "testimonial," who, being a superintendent of any sort, did not superintend with a view to receiving it. But "testimonials" have become so common that a modest man ought really to be afraid to do his simple duty, for fear his motives will be misconstrued. Yet there are instances of very worthy men who have had things publicly presented to them. It is the blessed age of gifts and the reward of private virtue. And the presentations have become so frequent that we wish there were a little more variety in them. There never was much sense in a gallant fellow's giving a spreading carpet to carry home to aid him in his intercourse with his family; and the festive ice-pitcher has become a mere symbol of the liberal devotion of the public interest. The lack of one will soon be proof that a man is a knave. The legislative cane will be a sign that a politician is not recognized as the sign of the immaculate public servant, as the inscription on it testifies, and the stripe of the statesman's coat-sleeve done him no doubt does not carry one. The "testimonial" business is in truth a little demoralizing, almost as much so as the "subscription" and "donation" parties. It has extended even to our language, so that a perfectly respectable man is often obliged to use it merely for the sake of "this day and time." N. W. Railway, Chicago.

R. P. READ WOOD, General Ticket Agent.
M. RUGHITT, General Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

—Beware of the peripatetic scamp who sells a patent powder to prevent the explosion of kerosene lamps. He isn't worth the salt he deals in.

DIED.

SHELDON—Saturday, July 6, 1872, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Susie Georgiana, infant daughter of Ellis P. and Jennie M. Sheldon, aged one month and 13 days.

SPAFFORD—On Saturday, July 6, George Spafford, infant son of the Rev. George L. and Minnie A. Spafford.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. M. A. J. Parker, Lake View, on Monday, July 8, at 10 o'clock a. m.

RAPP—On the 6th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs Lida L. Rapp, wife of A. P. Rapp, aged 29 years.

Funeral from residence of her father-in-law, Mr. Rapp, at 2 o'clock p. m.

BARRISON—Sunday afternoon, 7th inst., of inflammation of the brain, Sophy, daughter of Charles H. and Sophy G. Harrison, aged 8 months and 17 days. Lexington, Ky., papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

La Fayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. Regular Convocation this evening at 7½ o'clock. Work in M. M. degree and work on the M. Degree. Hall No. 631 West Lake st. By order of the M. E. H.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, C. Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. O. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

MEETING.

All Journeymen Barbers are requested to meet at 444 State-st, this evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOLEN.

On Saturday afternoon, from 811 Wabash av, a small bay mare (and open box buggy) about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, has a small white spot on her head, quick stepper and fast roadster, open box buggy, monogram, B. B. Jr., on each side. Also a set of cetts in the bridle.

A large reward will be paid for the recovery of property to the owner.

BENJ. BRUCE, JR., 811 Wabash av.

Army of the Cumberland.

Members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, resident in the city, are requested to meet TUESDAY EVENING, July 9, at 800 Wabash av, to take steps looking to the raising of a fund for the THOMAS MONUMENT.

GEN'L FRANK T. SHERMAN,
Chairman State Committee.

To all Whom it May Concern.

In compliance with the requirements of Section 12 of an Act passed by the General Assembly, approved April 9, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, entitled, "An Act to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any Public Records by fire or otherwise (commonly known as the Burned Records Bill), and to provide for the issuance of a new certificate of record by the Circuit Court July 1, 1872, bids will be received in writing, and closed in a sealed envelope, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, from newspapers printed in Cook County, for printing "Land Title Notices," said notices to be printed once each week for four successive weeks, eight lines space to constitute a square. Said bids to be in or before the 15th day of July, A. D. 1872.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE,
Clerk Circuit Court, Cook County, Ill.

LOST.

$50 Reward!

Stolen on Friday, July 5, from 627 West Washington-st., a horse and buggy. Horse is a dark bay, star in forehead, one hind foot white, black mane and tail. Buggy is an open side spring.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the property to us.

WM. KERR & CO.,
93 West Lake-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Starch Depot.

C. S. HUTCHINS & CO.,

General Agents for the West, have taken the Large and Splendid Store in the McCormick Block, Nos. 65 and 67 South Water-st, between Wabash-av and State-st. A Large and Fine Stock of Kingsford's Oswego Starches will be kept constantly on hand.

C. S. Hutchins & Co.,
GRAIN COMMISSION,
AND DEALERS IN
Dried Fruits and Produce,
Nos. 65 and 67 South Water-st,
CHICAGO.

REMOVAL.

THE UNION INS. & TRUST CO. SAVINGS BANK

Have removed to their new office,
135 Clark-st., N. e. corner Madison.

S. W. RAWSON, President.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable
FURNITURE,
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 25d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

OFFICE DESKS,
Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S,
157 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

GRAIN.

We make CASH ADVANCES against shipments of Grain to us.
Prompt sales, daily market advices, &c. Consignments and correspondence invited.
POPE & DAVIS, Commission Merchants,
216 Washington-st.

WOOL.
SHERMAN HALL & COOK'S
WOOL LOFTS.
Cor. Michigan and Dearborn-sts.
Office, 383 Michigan-av.
Consignments solicited, and usual facilities extended to Shippers.

WM. KERR & CO.,
96 WEST LAKE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
Louisville Cement, White Sand, Michigan and New York Stucco, Land Plaster, Lime, Marble Dust, Plastering Hair, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,
DEALER IN
WATCHES,
Jewelry and Diamonds.
Agent for HOWARD, ELGIN, and WALTHAM WATCHES.
452 WABASH-AV., formerly 102 Lake street.

EXCURSIONS.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
LAKE SUPERIOR EXCURSIONS.

This Company is now selling round trip excursion tickets, from Chicago to Lake Superior and return,
AT $35 EACH.

These tickets are issued via six different routes of rail and steamboat travel, and are good if used prior to Oct. 1, 1872. For tickets and information apply at the city ticket office, 62 Clark-st, Sherman House, and at the passenger depot of the C. & N. W. Railway, Chicago.

R. P. READ WOOD, General Ticket Agent.
M. RUGHITT, General Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

Merchants' Ins. Co.

All parties having left claims with me in the above Company can now receive their money by calling at my office, Room 7 and 8, No. 77 West Madison st., up stairs.

WILLIAM H. SEARS.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

WARREN RANGE.
FIRST PREMIUM AM. INS. 1871
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Planished Oven Shelf, Hemispherical Bottom, Direct Fender.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
Branch Houses—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. P. Warren & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the firm name in settlement of accounts. We appeal for our successors the generous patronage extended to us during the past twelve years.

J. P. WARREN,
L. B. SACKETT,
T. B. LEFFERTS.

Chicago, July 1, 1872.

Having consolidated our interests with the Hydraulic Lead and Oil Co., we and continue the manufacture of White Lead, Colors, Varnishes, and Putty, also Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, under the name of the "Chicago White Lead and Oil Co." We shall soon as usual have in store a large supply of Window Glass, Brushes, etc., to which we invite the attention of our customers and the trade. Office and factory will be moved Aug. 1, to the commodious building, 51, 52, 53, and 57 North Green st., and 161 Pilon st.

CHICAGO WHITE LEAD & OIL CO.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it May Concern.

In compliance with the requirements of Section 12 of an Act passed by the General Assembly, approved April 9, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, entitled, "An Act to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any Public Records by fire or otherwise (commonly known as the Burned Records Bill), and to provide for the issuance of a new certificate of record by the Circuit Court July 1, 1872, bids will be received in writing, and closed in a sealed envelope, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, from newspapers printed in Cook County, for printing "Land Title Notices," said notices to be printed once each week for four successive weeks, eight lines space to constitute a square. Said bids to be in or before the 15th day of July, A. D. 1872.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE,
Clerk Circuit Court, Cook County, Ill.

Post Office Scales and Boxes,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago

ROUGHING IT and
INNOCENTS ABROAD,
BY MARK TWAIN, at HADLEY BROTHERS',
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, 134 State-st, Chicago.

Tremont Restaurant.
A first-class Restaurant, of reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 2½ o'clock.

I Am Paying Cash
For Claims against the ENTERPRISE Insurance Company of Philadelphia, all New York Insurance Companies, Garden City Insurance Company of Chicago, Metropolitan Insurance Company of Chicago, Firemens' Insurance Company of Chicago, and other Chicago companies.

T. L. MILLER,
203 East Madison-st., Room 6

NEW YORK.

DEATH OF JUDGE M'CUNN.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The announcement of the death of ex-Judge John H. McCunn, to-day, was wholly unexpected, and, coming so soon after his impeachment and conviction by the State Senate for malfeasance in office, caused a general sensation. His end had a tragic aspect, and many suspected suicide; but the suspicion is ungrounded. Early this week Judge McCunn was interviewed by a reporter, at his residence on Twenty-first street, on which occasion the Judge protested his innocence with calmness, and stated that, though he was a victim because a sacrifice was demanded, he was still surrounded by devoted friends, and could retire to enjoy comfort on an income of $100,000 a year, the fruit of investments in real estate. For some time he had been suffering from weakness of the lungs, and occasional hemorrhages had left him in a weakened condition. The heat, in connection with this weakness, prostrated him three days ago. The result of the trial, also, had left him in a morbidly sensitive and depressed condition. On July 4 he was seized with vomiting and a nervous collapse similar to cholera. Dr. John Warren was summoned, and prescribed stimulants and stimulating essences. The condition of his stomach was such that he was unable to retain them, and he grew rapidly worse. It was at this stage that the depressing effect of his trial became most apparent. Yesterday, in conversation with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. M. Gano, he said: "This will break my heart. I am a doomed man. I feel that I am going fast." Every effort was made to rally him, both in spirits and health, but without avail. Frequently throughout yesterday he would exclaim: "I am broken-hearted." Dr. Warner was at his bedside all day, administering brandy and ice. About 8 o'clock he asked Mr. Gano to give him a glass of croton water without ice, saying "It can't hurt me now. I feel myself sinking now. Is it a bad heart that breaks so easy?" About 12 o'clock last night Dr. Warner had to hasten to another patient, and Judge McCunn was left in charge of Messrs. Gano and Liddle. Mr. Gano occupied the same room. As late as half-past 3 he awakened the sick man to give him ice. He was lying almost in a state of stupor, but when aroused broke the ice with his teeth with so much vigor that Mr. Gano regarded it as a sign of increasing strength, and bore the good news to his wife. His rest seemed so sound and his breathing so regular that he was not disturbed until, at 4:15, Mr. Gano noticed his breathing was imperceptible, and, on closer examination, discovered that all was over. The nearest physician was summoned, who, after applying the usual tests, pronounced life extinct. On Monday last the Judge was much depressed, and spoke very bitterly of the manner in which he had been treated by members of the Senate and Bar Association. He announced his intention to carry his case to the Court of Appeals, and said it could be easily proved that he had been illegally removed from his position. During the night he paced the floor, and repeatedly exclaimed that mental excitement would kill him. On the following day he lost his appetite and began to look very much reduced in flesh. His intimate friends called upon him and tried to condole with him, but he repulsed them by saying that during his official life he had tried to do his whole duty, and for this he said a conspiracy of politicians had rewarded him with a disgraceful removal. Judge McCunn was about 47 years of age. In early life he married Miss Jennie Waring, of this city, who was possessed of a handsome fortune, and this, with McCunn's subsequent real estate speculations, and the income from his profession, left him worth, at the time of his death, a fortune estimated at $3,000,000. He owned, in this city, a large amount of property in the upper wards, besides a fine country residence in New Jersey. A few years ago he purchased, in the County of Derry, Ireland, an estate called Farm Hill, on which his mother resides. This place it was his habit to visit once a year. During the rebellion he organized a regiment in this city, and was elected Colonel; but, owing to differences with his superior officers, resigned before entering active service. He was born in North Ireland, and was originally a member of the Society of Friends. He left home, embarking as a seaman on a merchant vessel. After pursuing this occupation for several years, he finally landed in this city, and remained. He became acquainted with some Irish barristers; and the acquaintance resulted in his cultivating a taste for the practice of the law. He studied, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He now aspired to the ermine, and, by connecting himself with the Tammany Society, he succeeded in securing its nomination for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court, and the term for which he was elected was subsequently extended by the Legislature to fourteen years. Socially, his reputation was that of a genial and generous man. As to his impeachment, the charges are a matter of record, and his removal was adjudged by a unanimous vote of the highest branch of the Legislature.

THE HEAT.

Though the mercury, to-day, did not exceed 88, quite a number of deaths from sunstroke occurred, the victims having been greatly weakened, probably, by the previous raging heat. The mortality for the past week reaches the almost unprecedented total of 1,569. This is 801 more than last week, 869 more than in the corresponding week of 1871, and 928 more than in 1870. During the recent unusually hot weather, in London the deaths for the week ending June 20, numbered 1,207. The mortality during the past week in New York has, therefore, been relatively four times as great as in London, during its hottest weather. This shocking disproportion is much commented on by the press here, and considerable alarm prevails in the community regarding the sanitary condition of New York. It is but fair to say, however, that an extraordinary number of deaths from Sun strokes have occurred this week in villages and on farms in New York and New Jersey.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

Stokes' counsel, to-day, continued their skirmishing to introduce testimony that Stokes went to the Grand Central Hotel to see a lady on Jan. 6 and not with a premeditation to slay Fisk; but, much to their apparent disgust, Judge Ingraham very frequently excluded their questions as inadmissible, until a proper foundation for such testimony is laid. A hackman at the Grand Central testified I saw Fisk enter the hotel, and, in a few minutes, a boy came out and said Fisk had been shot. I was going in when a man said, "Don't; you may be shot." However, I went in, and ran up to Fisk. There was no one there but myself. I caught him under the arms, and he said, "He's been too quick for me this time." I said, "Are you hurt old man?" but he made no answer. Then Mr. Curtis and some one else came and helped him up stairs. He made no further remarks. I then went down stairs to my coach, and was asked by the Colonel's colored man about the affair. On telling him, he said: "I wonder the old man did not pull on him, because I know he was fixed." He also said: "I have carried two pistols myself for some time."

Geo. W. Bailey, an oil and varnish merchant, Brooklyn, testified: I was on Broadway on Jan. 6; saw Stokes on Amity street about 4 o'clock—I mean on the corner of Great Jones street, on the east side of Broadway, and upper side of the street, I walked down with him as far as Bond street, which is opposite the Grand Central Hotel. Q. What did he say to you about where he was going? Excluded. Q. Where were you going to? A. To buy ticket for the Black Crook at Niblo's. Q. What conversation occurred between you? The District Attorney. I object to any conversation. Mr. McKeon read some authorities in support of his right to ask the question, and said that he proposed to show that the prisoner had seen a lady at the window of the hotel who beckoned to him, and that he told witness that he had met her at Saratoga, and endeavored to get him to go over with him, and even pulled him by the coat. The only means of contradicting the theory of the prosecution was by allowing this testimony, showing the intention with which he entered the hotel. District Attorney Garvin again urged his objection to manufacturing evidence, and cited a decision in the Real case in support thereof. Mr. Tremain argued that all the facts in the case should be allowed to go to the jury. Judge Ingraham said he would carefully consider whether the conversation before the shooting was part of the *res gestae*, and would reserve his decision until Monday. Witness, resuming, said: I saw a lady at the window. Stokes took off his hat to her. He tried to pull me over. I did not go, and he left to cross the street. I saw him go over to the hotel. I then went up Broadway to the New York Hotel, crossed to the west side of Broadway, and, at the corner of great Jones street, met Mr. Horace Stokes, near the New York Hôtel. I walked down Broadway again, and heard of the shooting; went into the hotel and afterward to the Station House, to try and see Stokes or get his brother to see him. I went back to the hotel to get some further intelligence of the shooting and went again to the Station House. The proprietor of the Hoffman House, where Stokes boarded, was interrogated by the defence as to whether Stokes had expressed a fear that Fisk would shoot him; but after another heated struggle, the Judge excluded the question. Mr. Tremain said several of their witnesses were not present, and as he was desirous of getting in all the testimony relating to the circumstances preceding the homicide, at the same time he would wish an adjournment until Monday. Otherwise he would now be obliged to put on the stand the prisoner himself, which he did not wish to do at this stage. Judge Ingraham accordingly adjourned Court until Monday. Just before adjournment an individual sitting near the jury box was observed by Mr. McKeon to be taking down the name of witnesses for the defence who had been called, but were present. Mr. McKeon exclaimed, in a very loud voice, "May I ask who that gentleman is taking down witnesses' names?" The unknown scribe replied, "Yes, sir; I'm Mr. Comer, sir." John McKeon: "Ha! ha! Mr. Comer, of the Erie Railroad!" Mr. Comer: "No, sir; not now." John McKeon: "Well, sir, you were in the Erie Railroad, and now you are Mrs. Fisk's agent. Stand up, sir, and let the public see you." Mr. Comer made no reply, but preferred to sit.

THE EVERLASTING ERIE RAILWAY

is the source, to-day, of a new batch of reports. The statement in the *Times* of this morning, that Commodore Vanderbilt is about to be made President of the Erie Railway, was to-day denied by Mr. McHenry, who said that about three weeks ago the design was formed by himself, and seconded by the stockholders generally, to bring in the Commodore or his son as President of Erie. It was found, however, that according to the laws of the State, no shareholder in the New York Central can become even a Director of the Erie Road. The project, therefore, fell through, and there is no possibility of Vanderbilt becoming President. The Presidency, Mr. McHenry says, is to be offered to the President of one of the Western banks, and should he decline, General Dix, in all probability, will be reelected. The present Directory will be re-elected, with few exceptions. Jay Gould sent in proxies for 15,000 shares to-day. McHenry claims to represent 400,000 shares. Mr. Rucker, General Superintendent, sent in his resignation to-day.

BETS ON GREELEY.

Ex Collector Murphy was anxious to bet $10,000 even on Grant against Greeley, and George Wilkes has snapped him up. Wilkes has made a similar bet of $1,000 with Hugh Hastings.

THE NEW ENGLAND DELEGATES

for the Baltimore Convention are generally stopping in this city, on their route. The full complement of Maine delegates is here, and called at the Liberal headquarters to show their sympathy with the Cincinnati nominations. Many delegates from other States have also called and proclaimed themselves bound to push the ratification of the Greeley ticket. Governor Hoffman and other New York delegates went to Baltimore this forenoon.

STOCKS

were firm to-day, with Erie as the chief feature, the price ranging between 58 1-2 and 59 1-8. The market closed quiet and firm. The latest reports in regard to Erie are that a new Board of Directors had been selected by Mr. McHenry, who, it is said, represents a majority, and who will keep the secret till the election next Tuesday. The next President will most likely be General Dix, who has been identified with the Erie Administration Company for many years.

MONEY

easy at 4a5 per cent on call. Foreign exchange quiet and unchanged. Gold was quiet and steady throughout at 113 5-8a 113 3-4.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were quiet and firm. The offerings of old bonds continue light. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 7-8a102; Union Pacific firsts, 91 a91 1-8; land grants, 82a82 1-8; incomes, 87 1-4a87 3-8.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The foreign commerce of this port for the week consisted of $6,086,239 in merchandise exports, $4,472,957 in produce exports, $2,624,811 in specie and bullion export. The total imports since January 1 are $230,714,591; the exports, $111,123,604 in products; and $39,216,415 in specie—all bullion.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for flour is very dull and unsettled. Medium grades are depressed, shippers holding off. Jobbers purchase in small lots. At the close the market was much lower and unsettled, especially in high grades. For wheat the inquiry is limited.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STOKES TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The first witness in the Stokes case was John Moore, who testified that he saw Fisk go into the Grand Central Hotel, Jan. 6, and afterward the boy Redmond came out and said that Fisk was shot. The witness went in and caught the Colonel under his arms. No one was present but them. He was just going to ask, "Are you hurt?" when Fisk said: "He was too quick for me this time." When the witness came out, Fisk's colored driver asked him what had happened, and on telling him he said: "Wonder the old man didn't pull on him, for he was fixed," and afterwards said: "I carried two myself for some time." The cross-examination brought out no contradictions.

George W. Bailey testified that he met Stokes near the hotel. The latter endeavored to persuade him to go into the hotel, but the witness declined, and, on walking up Broadway, met Stokes' brother, when both returned to the hotel, where they heard of the shooting of Fisk. Thence they went to the station house to see Stokes. While at the latter place they saw the boy Redmond, who, on being asked what was the matter with him, said he was brought there as a witness to the shooting, but was so frightened he hardly knew how it happened.

John Gibney testified that he saw Fisk arrive and go into the hotel, and the boy Redmond shortly ran out, saying: "Colonel Fisk is shot." Gibney went around to the front entrance, and saw Stokes sitting on a bench with Powers. Heard Powers ask Stokes what he came to the hotel for, and Stokes said he came to see Mr. ——. The name was not heard by witness.

C. H. Reed testified to knowing that Stokes went armed. Here a number of questions were excluded.

P. J. Rathwell, a porter at the hotel, testified that he was unable to find a pistol in the parlors the evening after the murder. The court adjourned till Monday.

THE FRENCH BAND.

The Garde Lafayette will receive the French Band on its arrival from Boston to-morrow. On Monday a formal reception will take place, and the parade be participated in by all the French societies in the city, and large numbers of French residents. It is understood that the band leaves next week on a trip to Chicago.

THE STRIKES.

Work is to be resumed on the old basis at Singer's factory on Monday. Nearly all the strikers take their old situations.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT

is on the decline. The Employers' Executive Committee is advised of acts of a tyrannous character on the part of the different labor organizations in their efforts to restrain workmen from returning to the old system. The strikes having, in a great measure, killed the building trade of the season, hundreds of destitute mechanics are applying for work to the Employers' Committee. The Treasurer of the International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths arrived to-day from Cleveland, and the prospect of pecuniary aid may prolong the strike of the metal workers. A number of sewing machine workmen and cabinet makers resume work on Monday. The Paterson locomotive shops expect to commence on Monday, with such men as offer themselves, at old rates.

PERSONAL.

The English Grenadier Guards Band sailed for Europe to-day. It was justly cheered by a large crowd. Miss Fanny Janauschek and Franz Abt also sailed to day.

JUDGE M'CUNN'S DEATH.

Judge McCunn's death was not sudden, in the ordinary acceptance of the word. He had been ailing for several days, complaining of pain in the breast, and suffering from prostration from heat. His physician was in attendance several days. Three other doctors were called in last evening. The scene at his bedside was very affecting, as, in the intervals of pain, he constantly repeated that his heart was breaking. It is undoubtedly true that the recent action of the Senate was the primary cause of his death.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

There is no possibility of Vanderbilt becoming President of the Erie Railway. By the laws of this State, no shareholder in the New York Central can become even a Director of Erie. McHenry says, in consequence of this, some other person will be selected for the Presidency. As already telegraphed, it is thought that person will be J. F. Joy, of the Michigan Central. The present Directory will be elected, with few exceptions. Jay Gould sent in proxies for 15,000 shares to-day. McHenry claims to represent 400,000 shares. General Superintendent Rucker has resigned. After the election, all the old Gould heads of departments will have to resign. Their places will be filled largely by persons now connected with the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

JOHN HARPER

leaves Long Branch on Monday for Saratoga, taking his stable with him.

EXPELLED.

At Hoboken, one Bedenbender has been expelled from the Quartette Club on charge of having embezzled $500 of a charity testimonial to a Chicago sufferer, named Conrad Schmidt.

ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING.

An official at Jersey City, yesterday, arrested three of the crew of Cunard steamer for alleged smuggling, and seized some French and guipure lace as contraband.

THE ELLIOTT MURDER.

The father of the girl Elliott, who was murdered by her mother yesterday, had been on a strike for three weeks and was dissipated. This is said to have driven her mother crazy.

POLITICAL.

GRANT EMISSARIES AT BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 6.—A lot of so-called straight Democrats left this city to-day, on free tickets and expenses paid to Baltimore by Grant emissaries. They go for the purpose of aiding in instigating a Democratic bolt, and are paid for their services by Grant men with National Bank money. I have positive proof of this.

GRANT MEETING AT OTTAWA, ILL.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 6.—A Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held this evening, and a Grant club formed. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Mayo, Radcliffe, Bull, Blanchard, and Lewis.

CONGRESSIONAL INSTRUCTIONS IN IOWA.

DESMOINES, July 6.—The Republican Conventions of Adams and Montgomery Counties, held to-day, instructed delegates to the Eighth Congressional District Convention to support Judge McDill. The contest is between Judge McDill and Colonel Sapp. The indications are that the former will be nominated.

In Appanoose the Republican County Convention to-day instructed delegates to the Sixth Congressional District Convention for General Walden, the present incumbent.

A unusually large number of Democratic delegates have gone to the Baltimore Convention from this city.

LIBERAL RALLY AT CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The political campaign was opened here to-night by a Liberal Republican ratification meeting in Probasco Place. The meeting was respectable in size, but was not particularly enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Cassius M. Clay and General Brinkerhoff. Mr. Clay devoted much of his time to an attack of the foreign policy of the Grant Administration, dwelling largely on the conduct of Grant and his advisers toward the Russian Government; condemning their course in the most unmistakable terms. Mr. Clay was listened to throughout with close attention. General Brinkerhoff followed, but greatly diminished the numbers to the close, the crowd having rapidly dispersed after Mr. Clay concluded. The most notable feature of the evening was the decided satisfaction with which the audience received allusions to Mr. Greeley.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A Baltimore despatch announces the arrival there of a large number of delegates to the Democratic Convention. Among them are Senator Kelly, of Oregon, and John G. Thompson, of Ohio. It seems to be the general belief that Greeley will be nominated. There is comparatively little talk of candidates, the interest of the occasion being mostly centered in the selection of a National Executive Committee and of the officers of the convention. There will be a determined effort to oust Belmont from the Chairmanship of the committee. An attempt will be made to give the place to William E. Niblack, of Indiana. The Southern delegates evince a feeling against selecting either the temporary or permanent Chairman from any of the seceded States, and of giving the former to the Eastern or Middle States, and the latter to the West. A strong current is running in favor of making General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, President of the Convention, who is pressed mainly for his strong military reputation and political ability. The principal names mentioned for the temporary Chairmanship are Governor Thomas, of Maryland; Governor Vance, of North Carolina, and Thomas Bocock, of Virginia. But Thomas will probably be the man.

Members of the National Committee who are in the city had a meeting, to hear the report of the resident committee having in charge the arrangements for the meeting of the Convention. The National Committee meets again to-morrow. If anything like a full meeting can be obtained, the question of the temporary Chairmanship will be discussed and probably decided.

Nothing is heard, as yet, of the Bolters' Convention.

The anti-Greeley Democrats will hold a private conference in Baltimore on Monday, and organize their Convention on Tuesday, at noon. They will meet in the Maryland Institute.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

LEXINGTON, Va., July 6.—In the address of Hon. James P. Holcomb, before the Military Institute, he said: "The Government thrust upon us by force we now accept, without any abandonment of principles, and from choice. The future hope of the South lies in union. Without it many sections (South Carolina for example) would relapse into the barbarism of the West India provinces. Time and magnanimity will restore friendship."

Resolutions of Respect.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—At a meeting of the Pork Packers' Association of this city, this afternoon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Wm. Smith, an active and efficient publicist, long connected with the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, of which he was Superintendent, and publisher of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, issued in the interest of Western commerce, and especially devoted to the fostering of the curing and packing of hogs in the West, in which trade it was long the statistical authority, died on the 4th instant; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of William Smith, not only his associates in Cincinnati, but the commercial interests of the West, have sustained a grievous loss; the packers especially, a sad bereavement; and it is due to his worth as a man, and to his able and labored collection of statistical information, that one so efficient should not be permitted to stop unnoticed and unknown.

Resolved, That we beg to unite with his common friends in the West in deploring his death and in sympathizing with his family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this association is directed to spread this preamble and resolutions on its minutes, that a copy be furnished the newspapers for publication, and that one be sent to the family of the deceased.

A Clerical Seducer.

SHABBONA, Ill., July 6.—A Methodist minister, by the name of E. C. Ribble, of this county, was, a few days ago, charged with the crime of seducing four young girls—the oldest one not being 17 yet. The girls informed their parents of the fact, and a warrant for Ribble's arrest was gotten out. He claimed, however, that he was arrested in one county for a crime done in another; and while they were getting a warrant in the county where the crime was committed he left for parts unknown. Before leaving he sold a very fine buggy and a silver watch at about one-third of their value. He is married, and has two children. The officers are after him.

Outrage in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, July 6.—The Raleigh *News* of this morning publishes a despatch from Tarboro, which says: "Fourth of July was observed here to-day by a large crowd of negroes. Captain Biggs, editor of the *Southerner*, was present, as a reporter. He was assailed by many negroes, and saved his life with difficulty, after having exhausted all weapons. He escaped with a few slight scratches. The *News* denounced the outrage as a brutal, cowardly attempt to murder a Democratic citizen of the State on account of his political sentiments."

The Labor Movement in Pennsylvania.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., July 6.—The visit of the Williamsport ten-hour mill men resulted in the formation of a ten-hour league here. Ninety-nine men joined the league last night. This morning they paraded, 103 strong, on strike. Blanchard's saw mill stopped, and all men were on strike for ten hours. Mason's, Dast's, and Hopkins' mills acceded to the demand, and are now running on the ten-hour system. Good order prevails.

Labor Strikes in Michigan.

DETROIT, July 6.—Scarcely a mill or salt block in the Saginaw Valley is running. To-day the strikers held a meeting at Bay City, attended by upwards of 1,000 men, who resolved to hold out for a reduction in the hours of work. The mill owners are equally determined, and will concede nothing. No riotous disposition is shown by the men, and no trouble is apprehended, but the mills are generally well guarded.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The game of base ball between the Clevelands and Eckfords, at the Union grounds to-day, resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	1	7	0	5	3	3	2	2	—24
Eckfords	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	— 5

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 6.—Two Communists, named Bordieu and Baillet, were executed this morning at Satory.

The Minister of Finance has signed a convention with the Bank of France for a loan to the Government of 40,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A special despatch from Paris says that the Duc de Broglie, to-day, in submitting his report to the French Assembly on the evacuation negotiations with Germany, expressed satisfaction at the speedy evacuation of two departments, but declared that France, notwithstanding the most persistent efforts, has been unable to obtain any modification of the treaty.

PARIS, July 6.—The National Assembly, to-day, with but four dissenting votes, ratified the treaty recently concluded by Count de Remusat and Count Von Arnim, providing for the evacuation of France by the Germans. The Committee to which the Treaty was referred flatters the Assembly for the efforts it has made to relieve the country from the presence of the Germans, but studiously avoids giving any credit to Thiers.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 6.—The *Gazette* in its issue of to-day, says that Emperor William has appointed three of the law officers of the Crown to prepare a report on the San Juan boundary.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Herald's* Matamoras special says that the Secretary of Diaz, now in Brownsville, Texas, denies the alleged proclamation of Diaz, purporting to modify his plan, as published in the Juarist papers. The position of Diaz is, that Juarez not being legally elected, Lodi is, therefore *ex officio* President. The Lodists agree with him, but will avoid a revolution, excepting as a last resort. They represent the intelligence of the country.

Dates from Monterey say that the report of the capture of the latter was premature. Trevino was, however, surrounding the city with 8,000 troops. Remedias, having only 800, has offered to surrender conditionally. Trevino demands an unconditional surrender. There are no signs of Government reinforcements from the interior. Donata Guerra has captured Durango, and engages the attention of Rocha.

The trouble with the National Guards has been quieted.

Juarez telegraphed the merchants here to send ten guns on the fortifications to New York, to be re-cast. Cevallos stopped the execution of the order, because it would leave the city without guns.

The following are the new Ministry: Of Foreign Relations, James Maria LaFragoli; of the Home Government, F. Gomez Des Palacio; of the Treasury, Favre Mejia; of War, Ignatus Mejia; of the Interior, Belicas.

Cevallos has just telegraphed that he is starting for Monterey.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A Port-au-Prince letter states that two German men-of-war, after threatening the town with bombardment, and seizing two Haytien men-of-war, both schooners, finally left, after the German commander had been paid £3,000 in cash as an indemnity for damages to the German citizens for outrages by the Haytiens. The Haytien Legislature has agreed to pay the American claims in twenty years. The Americans are about petitioning their Government to send naval vessels to follow the example of the Germans.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 6.—The Republicans have reconsidered their determination to abstain from all elections while a monarchy exists in Spain, and will participate in voting for members of the Cortes on the 24th of August.

A band of Carlists, yesterday, near Lerida, the capital of the Province, captured a mail train and burned a number of important documents.

The Spanish Republicans have resolved to send a despatch to the American people, through the United States Minister, congratulating them on the recurrence of the anniversary of their independence.

WASHINGTON.

Mail Service Extended—General Howard's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Postmaster General to-day ordered the extension of the mail service on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, from Newton to Hutchinson, Kan., 330 miles, at $3,280 per annum, to commence June 16.

General Howard has made his report to the Secretary of the Interior, about his operations in Arizona. He believes that General Crook, the commanding officer, should have large discretion. No one can do anything well if bound hand and foot by a multitude of specific orders which may or may not apply to the situation. General Howard recommends that an order relieving General Crook from the operation of the telegram which suspended hostilities against those who refuse to obey the orders of the Government, with a view to another strenuous effort for peace, be confirmed; that his hands be strengthened by allowing him an additional number of mechanics and laborers, that the soldiers may be able to perform the duty of soldiers.

The Heat—Death of Mrs. Drake Mills—Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Seven or eight sudden deaths have occurred in Washington during the past week—two or more of them from the effects of heat.

Mrs. Drake Mills, who recently fell from the Metropolitan Hotel window, died to-day.

George W. Ingalls, has been appointed Agent for the Piute Indians in Southeast Nebraska. Moses Merritt has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Fourteenth District of Ohio.

Telegraphic Brevities.

General Gilchrist, Chief Engineer of the Fort Madison & Northwestern Railroad, has commenced a survey of the road.

Mayo's tobacco factory, in Richmond, was burned yesterday, with a loss of $60,000. During the fire a young lady dropped dead in her chamber from excitement.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., sailed from New York for Europe yesterday, with the family of A. J. Drexel.

About 250,000 young shad have reached St. Louis, *en route* to stock the headwaters of various Western rivers.

The dwelling of Peter Pink, at Jacksonville, Ill., was burned yesterday, with a large lot of liquors stowed in the cellar.

A party of fifty Bostonians are left destitute in San Francisco, having been lured thither on a mining speculation by a swindler who secured $12,000 and decamped.

At Jolliet, on July 10, a contract will be let for the labor of 300 skilled stone cutters at the Penitentiary.

A Milwaukee boy has drawn the Opera House prize in the Green Bay gift concert scheme, valued at $15,000.

Senator Trumbull and family are sojourning at Henry Springs, Ills., for the summer months.

Ben Mickey, a murderer, who escaped from jail at La Grange Ky., has been recaptured in Jackson County, Ind.

A complimentary dinner was on yesterday given the French band, at Boston.

The deaths in Philadelphia for the week were 764—an increase over last week of 355, of whom one half were children.

The looking-glass factory of Sanford & Been, at Syracuse, N. Y., was burned yesterday, with a loss of $80,000.

The obsequies of William Smith took place in Cincinnati yesterday.

A fire in Albany last night, burned the Central Railway paint shop, causing a loss of $90,000.

The Hon. Lawrence Weldon.

Carrollton, Ill., (July 5) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

In your despatches of yesterday brief reference is made to the fact that the Hon. Lawrence Weldon had declined to accept the nomination for Attorney General, and already the Radicals' chuckle over it as an evidence of his distaste for the Liberal movement. We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by him to Hon. A. G. Burr, of this city, under the supposition that the latter was still Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and it will be found sufficiently explicit on the points referred to:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 30, 1872.

HON. A. G. BURR—*Dear Sir*: I regret very much that my name was placed on the State ticket, and if I had believed there was any intention of nominating me for Attorney General I would have declined in advance. I told my friends at Cincinnati, as I have always said, that in no event or contingency could I be induced to run for an office. I said that much when I had every reason and hope to believe that Judge Davis would be the candidate for President, and it is not because Mr. Greeley is on the ticket that I still adhere to my purpose.

You and I met years ago as members of the Legislature. I was elected to that position without any agency or solicitation on my part. I resigned at the end of the session. Since that time, aside from being an applicant for District Attorney (which I also resigned), I have uniformly resisted whatever of little pressure there has been made on me to be a candidate, and while the pressure has not been very great or persistent, I am satisfied I should have resisted it, however formidable or persistent. In 1868 I was importuned by my friends to permit my name to go before the Peoria Convention for Attorney General. General McNulta and I were then in partnership. He was a delegate to the Convention, and, personally, wanted me to run, but I made him promise me that, if my name was suggested to the Convention, to withdraw it, and state positively that I would not accept.

So, upon the question of Congress, have I controlled my friends in permitting me to remain in the private walks of life. It would take a small volume for me to properly elaborate my feelings on this subject. My health for years has been of that kind and character as to unfit me in taste or capacity for anything like a public position. My objections are personal, but insurmountable. If the friends of the Liberal movement could appreciate a tithe of my personal disinclination upon the subject of running for office, I am satisfied they would not insist on me accepting the nomination.

I wish you would notify your Committee (I believe you are Chairman) of my determination in the matter. I have written a formal letter to Mr. Greer on the subject which will explain, in short, my reasons for declining. Yours, L. WELDON.

Thus, it will be observed that the nomination was conferred upon Mr. Weldon without his knowledge or desire, but with the hope that he would be induced to accept it. The name of Mr. Weldon was suggested by Hon. D. M. Woodson, of this city, who was a member of the Conference Committee, and, although not spoken of until the Committee was convened, it was received by a unanimous vote.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision Between Trains on the South Side (Long Island) Railroad—Several Persons Fatally Injured.

From the New York Times, July 5.

A collision occurred yesterday at 5:19 p. m., on the South Side Railroad of Long Island, by which some twenty persons were terribly injured. The 4:45 p. m. train from Williamsburg started some twenty minutes behind time and advanced along the single track, which continues as far as Newtown Switch, at a reckless speed. At the switch a double track begins which extends to the Rockaway Branch. When the 4:45 train reached this point it came in collision with a train which left Rockaway at 4 o'clock. The shock was terrific, the passengers were thrown about the cars in all directions. The up train from Williamsburg had but few passengers on board, but the train from Rockaway was crowded with excursionists who had gone to the Beach to spend the Fourth. As the train for Williamsburg approached, the passengers in the Rockaway train saw that a collision was inevitable, and therefore made their best endeavors to leave the cars. The women and children, particularly, made a desperate rush for the platforms, and a few of them succeeded in escaping. The majority, however, were too slow, and when the trains came together the passengers caught upon the platforms, and in consequence many of them had their limbs terribly mangled. One lady, Mrs. Rowe, had both her feet cut off, and her limbs were broken in such a manner that she will scarcely survive.

The point at which the collision occurred was, as already stated, where the single track meets the double track, and at this point the Rockaway train had been waiting for the one from Williamsburg, that it might pass in safety. The Williamsburg train being delayed beyond its usual time, the Rockaway train endeavored to go ahead. As it advanced across the switch, the other train dashed into it. Both engines were badly wrecked, and piled upon each other in a manner that showed both were destroyed beyond redemption. The locomotive cabs and tenders, and the baggage cars of both trains were crushed into each other, and all the persons that were upon them were more or less injured. Most of the injured are women—only four men being included in the number.

The universal opinion among the passengers was that the collision was entirely the result of carelessness.

The following list of the wounded is furnished by Surgeon Callaghan, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn Police Department, and was collected by Detective Frost and the road detectives: Herbert A. Putnam, Clementine A. Williamson, Dennis Williamson, Bridget Parks, unknown woman and son, Mrs. Nelson Rowe and son. Engineer Rathbun of the up train, received a slight cut in the temple while jumping off the engine. It is estimated by those who saw the accident that there were at least nine others wounded who went to their homes. The sufferers were all injured in their attempts to jump off the cars. Mrs. Rowe was not expected to live through the night, and her son's life was wholly despaired of. One of the men injured, it was said by the doctor, would not live a week, and much alarm is felt for the safety of all whose names are given, except the engineer.

At the Newtown switch there is a great curve in the road, and a rise in the ground of about forty feet. A train on one side of the curve cannot be seen from the other. It is customary to slow up here, blow a warning whistle, and the flagman display signals. Conductor Lynch, on the homeward-bound train, had eleven cars under his charge, and, hearing the whistle, brought his train to a stop before turning the corner. Conductor Coddy, on the down train, though warned by his engineer, would not stop his train, but ran headlong into the other train. This was the general report, and is was not denied by Superintendent Douglas and his officials, though they were reticent as to the cause of the accident, saying that they wished to reserve judgment until the affair had been more thoroughly investigated.

INCREDIBLE BARBARITY.

Two Enemies of a Man Seize a Little Child, His Granddaughter, Saturate Her Clothing with Oil and Set It on Fire—She is Fatally Burned.

From the Cleveland (O.) Herald, July 3.

Conrad Schweitzer, whose name sufficiently indicates his German origin, lives about seven miles from Cleveland, in Parma Township, on the direct road to Parma. With him and his aged wife dwelt Henry Walter, his son-in-law, his daughter, the wife of Walter, and Betty Walter, daughter of Henry Walter, and grandchild of Schweitzer. On Saturday morning the men of the household did considerable mowing in a field near the house, and afterward came to Cleveland with produce for market. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on that day old Mrs. Schweitzer went to the hay-field for some purpose, was absent but a short time, and then heard piercing, heartrending screams issuing from the direction of her dwelling. Retracing her steps at her utmost speed, she entered the house, where an appalling scene met her gaze. Her little grand-daughter was frantically endeavoring to tear all that remained of her burning garments from her person, most of them having been consumed, and was undergoing most severe and cruel torture from the burns upon her body. Procuring water, the aged grandmother dashed it over the little sufferer, and soon extinguished the flames, but not until her innocent grandchild had been so badly burned that death ensued a few hours afterward. She at the time supposed the little girl had somehow set her own clothes on fire, and asked her what she had been doing. Betty replied that she had been doing nothing, but that "that brutely butcher that struck you, (meaning the grandmother) did it." She afterward gave further details of the affair, saying two men had been there, who inquired for her grandfather. She told them he was not at home. They then seized her and got the oil-can. Then one of them jammed a hole in the side of the can by striking it upon the corner of the stove, and poured the contents over her body while his companion held her for that purpose. They then set the oil on fire and hastily left the premises, and their victim met the terrible ordeal of burning by fire. The condition of the oil-can corroborated the girl's story of the barbarity to which she had been subjected.

We understand that there are in Royalton five butchers, or at least a club of five men, of whom one or two are butchers. The two men in question have long entertained unmeasured hatred against old Mr. Schweitzer, from what reason we cannot learn, and have on previous occasions sought to do him injury. About a year since they came to his house one evening, and tried to set it on fire, when Schweitzer fired upon them and caused them to beat a lively retreat. It was on this occasion that one of the butchers alluded to struck old Mrs. Schweitzer a heavy blow, which explains the remark of the little girl to her grandmother. We do not learn of any other specific attempt to inflict damage upon Schweitzer by these men, but other facts are given rendering it probable that such may have been the case. The alleged lawlessness of the perpetrators of these outrages lends additional weight to the accusations against them.

The funeral of Betty Walter took place on Tuesday from the house where she was so wickedly deprived of life. Her murderers are at large, and we do not learn that any well-directed efforts are yet on foot to effect their capture. It is said that the Constable of Parma has the names and is cognizant of the residence and whereabouts of the alleged murderers, but hesitates to arrest them because of the limited amount of testimony which can be arrayed against them. Of this fact, however, we have not complete knowledge. Information of the whole affair was on Tuesday evening lodged at the Central Station in this city, but without such details as are necessary to action by our officers, the crime having been committed outside of their jurisdiction.

M. de Paris.

On June 17 the new executioner of France, M. de Paris, made his *debut* in front of La Roquette, and with the aid of the improved guillotine, invented by the late headsman shortly before he died, lopped off the head of a desperate criminal who murdered a woman a few months ago. The improved machine is not raised like the old guillotine, and consequently it is almost impossible for spectators to get a glimpse of what passes. It can be taken to pieces and packed up with great ease, and is altogether a handy instrument. M. de Paris travels about the country with it in a large van, which comprises a bedroom, a kitchen, and a cupboard for "les bois de justice," and the requisite sawdust. This van was found necessary when the country executioners were done away with, and the office was concentrated in the hands of M. de Paris, who often found it difficult to procure bed and lodging in the places he visited. On June 20 Monsieur was to have operated on a man called Dore, who had a hand in killing a sergeant de ville under most atrocious circumstances, but at the last moment an accomplice, condemned to death by default, was apprehended, and Dore and two men called Mayer, all under sentence of death, will appear as witnesses on the trial of the newly-captured culprit.

—The little island in the Connecticut at Woodsville is a piece of patchwork, so far as geography is concerned. The Vermont and New Hampshire State line runs through it. Grafton, Caledonia, and Orange counties corner there, and also the towns of Bath and Haverhill in New Hampshire, and Ryegate and Newbury in Vermont. One can sit down at a certain point on that island and be in two States, three counties, and four towns at the same time, that is if he gets exactly on the "certain point."—*Concord Patriot.*

INSTRUCTION.

GEORGE F. ROOT,

Known everywhere as a Composer and Instructor, will devote his entire time, from July 10 to Aug. 15, to Class-Teaching and Instruction at the NATIONAL NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, Chicago University.

AMUSEMENTS.

STOKES' HIPPODROME.

S. O. STOKES' ROMAN Hippodrome and Circus, COMBINED WITH MITCHELL'S ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE,

For Six Afternoons and Evenings, On Lot Corner 22d and State-sts. July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Forty Star Performers in the Ring.

The most renowned Lady Riders in the world.
The Wonderful Japs, thirteen in number, in their performances of daring never before seen on the face of the earth.
Professor Chapman's stud of schooled horses and ponies.
The monster performing Bear, SAMPSON.
The only riding goat that leaps objects and accomplishes the great hurdle act.
The unrivalled STOKES FAMILY.
The greatest Circus performers.
The Belle of Japan will slide on rope from top of canvas to the street.

GLOBE THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE SPECTACULAR MILITARY DRAMA,

The Lancers!

GRAND MARCH OF AMAZONS! DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY!

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday, July 8, and during the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement of the renowned and justly celebrated Irish Comedian MR J. M. WARD, and the popular Tragedienne, Miss WINNETTE MONTAGUE.

Monday and Tuesday evenings, and Wednesday Matinee, the great Irish Drama,

PEEP O' DAY!

Introducing Songs, Dances, and Irish Eccentricities, and the principal scenes from the DONNYBROOK FAIR.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Positively ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, July 8. First appearance in this city in ten years of the original and only

TONY PASTOR,

AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE (from Tony Pastor's Opera House, N. Y.). The greatest combination of artists ever seen. Look at the list of names—Jennie Engel, Ella Wesner, Kitty O'Neil, Miss Fountainbleau, Harrigan and Hart, Emly Carter, Frank Kerns, Frank Girard, Professor O'Reardan, Johnny Manning, Tony Pastor, with a complete Orchestra and Brass Band. Admission as usual.

N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

JENNIE HIGHT,

The legitimate and versatile dramatic artist, will commence her starring season August 26. Wanted, a string and brass band. Ladies and gentlemen of the profession wishing engagements will please address

H. A. HIGHT, Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., General Merchandise And Real Estate Auctioneers, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Stock of Furniture, Etc., AT AUCTION, On Monday, July 8, at 10 a. m., at the Store 563 Blue Island-av.

Sale of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, etc., at Auction, on Tuesday morning, July 9, at 9:30 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Hardware, Table Cutlery, Guns, 50 Sewing Machines, Glass ware, Etc., at Auction, on Wednesday morning, July 10, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

Sale of Buggies, Phaetons, Rockaways, Trotting Wagons, at Auction on Thursday morning, July 11, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Woolens, Etc., at Auction, on Thursday morning, July 11, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Important Sale At Auction, OF OVER 200 FINE OIL PAINTINGS, AT STORE, NO. 138 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV., *Commencing Thursday, July 11, at 8 o'clock p. m., and continuing until all are sold.*

This is the largest and most elegant collection of Paintings ever offered at auction in this city, containing many fine works from the easels of well-known American and foreign artists, and well worthy the attention of lovers of the fine arts. The collection will be open to the public for inspection on Wednesday and Thursday, July 10 and 11, with catalogues.

The ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Seats will be provided for them.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER. 148 Michigan-av.

Dry Goods and Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 10, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO. 1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

CLOSING OUT SALE On WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

We move into our new store, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st., on Thursday, July 11, and must close out all consignments of spring style

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS

Before we leave present location.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

BANKRUPTCY.

Over $150,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS AT AUCTION,

At No. 97 South Desplaines-st., in Plummer's new block, near Madison-st., commencing on Monday, July 8, 1872. Sales to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, the whole being sold without reserve, in lots to suit, all for cash. Sales commence at 10 a. m., 2, and 7:30 p. m.

AUCTION SALE, By J. E. HOYT, 142 West Madison-st,

88 crates of White Granite Ware, to be sold by crates to the trade; direct importation from Staffordshire, England. The sale to commence WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 9:30, sharp.

WILLIAM E. DAY, Auctioneer.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!! But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 48 South Desplaines-st.

FLOUR.

ORIENTAL MILLS. IONIC MILLS.

The interests of these well known and popular Flouring Mills (the "Ionic" having been destroyed in the great fire) have been united in the "Oriental," which have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with the best and most approved mill machinery, making them second to none in the country in complete appointments necessary to the production of first class flour. Located as we are in the "greatest primary grain market in the world," our facilities for the selection of wheat are apparent.

We shall confine ourselves to the manufacture of the best grades of flour, both Winter and Spring Wheat.

A six weeks' trial of our new machinery has demonstrated its excellence, and we feel warranted in assuring our friends and the public that our Flours for genuine merit are unsurpassed in this or any other market. We shall give special attention to the

Retail Family Trade,

Keeping in stock the best qualities of all kinds of FAMILY BREADSTUFFS, which we offer in quantities to suit, delivered in any part of the city, without charge for cartage. The old customers of the "Ionic Mills" may rely upon being as satisfactorily served here as in the times "before the fire" on the North Side.

Our location on the principal thoroughfare connecting the South and West Sides will suggest the convenience of leaving orders with us. Orders by post will receive prompt attention. Our prices are

$1 A BARREL LOWER

Than for six weeks past. A written guarantee accompanies every barrel of Flour that we retail. Try our Flour and it will make you glad.

ORIENTAL FLOURING MILLS, West end of Madison-st. Bridge,

NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

NORTON & CO.
J. D. COLE, JR., formerly of the Ionic Mills, North Dearborn-st.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE.

By mutual consent, EDWARD L. BREWSTER withdraws from the firm of FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO. this day. Either member of the firm is authorized to sign in liquidation.

S. P. FARRINGTON, E. L. BREWSTER, JOHN SCHMAHL.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Copartnership Notice.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of FARRINGTON & SCHMAHL for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Grocery Business, in the city of Chicago.

Samuel P. Farrington, of Hyde Park, Illinois and John Schmahl, of Chicago, Illinois, are the general partners, and Edward F. Pulsifer, of Chicago, Illinois, is the special partner, and as such he has contributed forty thousand dollars to the capital stock. The copartnership commences July 1, 1872, and will end January 1, 1877.

SAMUEL P. FARRINGTON, JOHN SCHMAHL, EDWARD F. PULSIFER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, and will continue the Commission business as heretofore. We shall be glad to serve all our old customers and as many new ones as desire our services. Particular attention given to buying and selling Grain, Provisions, etc., on margins. PARKER, SPRAGUE & CO.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

R. E. PARKER, formerly Parker, Culton & Sprague.
HAROLD SPRAGUE, late Culton & Sprague. Temporary office No. 229 Washington st., Room 5.

MUSICAL.

Parties who, during the past 30 days, have been unable to obtain

STEINWAY

Pianos, styles 1, 2, 5, and 6, will now find an assortment of superb instruments, recently received at our warerooms. Other styles will shortly arrive.

SMITH & NIXON, Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SALE OF WINES AND BRANDIES IN CALIFORNIA.

The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, a distinguished WINE and BRANDY Manufacturing Company, for many years doing business at Sonoma, California, will hereafter make an annual public auction sale of the products of its vineyards [illegible] The sale this year will be on [illegible] the 13th August, and will consist of a large quantity of valuable WHITE and RED WINES and BRANDY of the vintage and distillation of past years.

By order of the Board of Trustees
J. C. PRATT, President.
AUGER, CHRISTIANSEN & CO., Agents
San Francisco, June 14 1872.

REAL ESTATE.

For Sale or Rent.

The row of elegant, 2 story and basement brick dwelling houses 79 to 87 Lincoln-av., fronting Lincoln Park. The houses are now being finished in the best style, and will have all modern improvements. Will be ready for occupancy July 15. For terms, &c., apply to

W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, Northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo OF The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 118 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe begone pale-face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

FLAG STAFFS,

Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the North End of Wells-st. Bridge.

Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, 226 South Water-st., will have prompt attention.

GEO. HACKET, Agent.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 186 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skillful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison-st., corner Halsted st., Chicago, Illinois.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $3.50 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $5.50 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $8.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $6.50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Post master, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

GRANT US,

LADIES, the opportunity of informing you, nothing will add more to your comfort than the use of Shirrell's Kuiliyun Washing Crystal. Try it. Sold by grocers.

SHIRRELL, FISHER & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full lines of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices greatly reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1872.

I have this day sold the Phenix Dining Rooms, No. 174 West Madison-st., to R. A. Baxter, and hereby authorize him to collect all debts due the same. I assume all liabilities of the concern to date.

GEO. P. COLE.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT! IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co. and its connections, P. O. money order, registered letter or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter), is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the gifts awarded to it. During the Concert the sum of

$500,000 in Currency

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	25,000 Cash.
1	20,000 Cash.
1	15,000 Cash.
1	10,000 Cash.
1	9,000 Cash.
1	8,000 Cash.
1	7,000 Cash.
1	6,000 Cash.
1	5,000 Cash.
1	4,000 Cash.
1	3,000 Cash.
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000 Cash.
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000 Cash.
20 Gifts of $900 each	18,000 Cash.
21 Gifts of $800 each	16,800 Cash.
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500 Cash.
35 Gifts of $600 each	21,000 Cash.
45 Gifts of $500 each	22,500 Cash.
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000 Cash.
60 Gifts of $300 each	18,000 Cash.
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000 Cash.
612 Gifts of $100 each	61,200 Cash.
Total, 1,000 Gifts all Cash	$500,000

The Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Leb'n Dis.
Hon. R. W. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.
Gen. ELIJAH MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chan. Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dist.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILLIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAMES BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short Line R.R.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Company.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone

Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or Sandstones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, and their capacity for working under the chisel or hammer, one sample 12x12x12, showing on each face a different kind of cutting and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for the period must be furnished. The stone must further have a good grain, and be free from all [illegible] substances, and the quarry from which it is proposed [illegible] must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year.

About 250,000 cubic feet of stone will be required; the size of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate 60 feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes in order that the contractor may make proper allowance for cutting in the [illegible] quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry, and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite Limestone or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposal for concrete stone, new Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Office of the International Navigation Company,

Proprietors of the Red Star (Antwerp) Line,

Philadelphia, July 3, 1872.

Specifications, estimates, plans, and proposals are invited for an elevator, to be constructed at Philadelphia during the present season. The following will be some of its principal features: It will be founded on piles, will be of timber, with slate roof and outside fire walls of brick. It must store 400,000 bushels and be capable of discharging from cars 5,000 bushels per hour and into three vessels at once. It will be built near the end of a pier, 250 feet wide, so that vessels can receive grain from its front and also from both its flanks. It is proposed to make it 160 feet in length, measured across the pier. It must be provided with engine and boiler and all appliances, and must be arranged for a future increase of capacity. The company reserve the right to reject any and all bids. For further information address

JAMES A. WRIGHT, President, 115 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. — Cuba, July 10; Scotia, July 17; Java, July 24. From New York. — Batavia, July 13; Algeria, July 20; Parthia, June 27.

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, July 4, 2 p. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, July 6, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, July 11, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 13, 1 p. m.
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, July 18, 3 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 20, 1 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. — First Cabin [illegible]; To London [illegible]; To Paris [illegible]. Payable in Currency. — Steerage [illegible]; To London [illegible]; To Paris [illegible].

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 88 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to PERLEY'S, CASTLE & DARBY, 31 Great St. Helens, London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 19 West Madison-st., Chicago.

D GIFT CONCERT.
000,000.
ECOND
GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BRARY OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
in the act of the Legislature incor-
BLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,
give their
RAND GIFT CONCERT
of the Public Library building, in
Louisville, Ky., on
day Sept. 28, 1872.
CKETS OF ADMISSION
five each; half tickets, $2½; fifteen
whole tickets for $100; 25 for $150; 56
for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000;
1,150 for $10,000; 2,875 for $25,000.
when requested, by registered
for them may be sent by Adams
its connections, P. O. money order,
or bank draft.
each ticket or fraction of a ticket (a
is required to admission to the Con-
ateful indebtedness. During the
...00 in Currency
the holders of tickets by distribution
THOUSAND DOLLARS, as follows:
LIST OF GIFTS.
1 Cash.....$50,000 | $50,000
1 ..... 25,000 | 25,000
2 each.....10,000 | 20,000
5 each..... 5,000 | 25,000
10 each..... 3,000 | 30,000
20 each..... 2,000 | 40,000
50 each..... 1,000 | 50,000
100 each..... 500 | 50,000
200 each..... 250 | 50,000
500 each..... 100 | 50,000
1,000 each..... 50 | 50,000
2,000 each..... 25 | 50,000
5,000 each..... 10 | 50,000
10,000 each..... 5 | 50,000
20,000 each..... 2 | 40,000
50,000 each..... 1 | 50,000
100 each, Approximation Prizes.....100 | 10,000
100 each, Approximation Prizes.....100 | 10,000
99 each, Approximation Prizes.....99 | 9,900
Total.....$1,000,000
Information concerning the Gift Concert will be cheerfully furnished by Messrs. Hamilton & Wheeler.
Bid. | Asked.
First National Bank.....136ex-div | ...
Fifth National Bank.....136ex-div | ...
Commercial National Bank..135 | ...
German National Bank.....127 | ...
Corn Exchange National Bank.....115 | ...
Cook County National Bank.100 | 110
National Bank of Illinois.....110 | 115
Chicago City Railway.....168 | 170
West Division Railway.....190 | 200
North Division Railway.....110 | ...
Prairie State Gas Company.....110 | 112
Consumers' Gas Company.....100 | 105
Cook County.....0 | 0
Chicago City.....0 | 0 and int.
Chamber of Commerce.....98 | 100 and int.
Traders' Insurance Com.....107 | 108
PAWNBROKERS' SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named persons have pledged goods with the undersigned, and the same will be sold at public auction, at the store of the undersigned, No. 115 Clark street, on Tuesday, July 8, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., to pay charges and expenses:
Ticket No. | Name. | Amount.
1,972 | Mary Ann Hall | $ 5 00
1,973 | Mary Ann Hall | 5 00
1,974 | Mary Ann Hall | 5 00
1,975 | Mary Ann Hall | 5 00
1,976 | Mary Ann Hall | 5 00
1,977 | Mary Ann Hall | 5 00

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily Edition, per year, by Mail..........$12.00
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Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Monday Morning, July 8, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy.......................$0.50.
Ten copies.....................4.50.
Twenty-five copies.............10.00.

Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

THE POLICE OF CHICAGO.

The Mayor of Chicago became invested, on the first day of July, with power to dismiss all subordinate officers, and to fill the vacancies with competent men. The Mayor has so far progressed in the reform of the police as to appoint one Mr. Klokke Commissioner in place of Rehm, resigned. What else the Mayor proposes to do has not been disclosed; but the time has come when the people of Chicago will insist on a radical and thorough change in the police of Chicago. A year or more ago, the Mayor of Philadelphia organized a new police force, from the Chief to the patrolmen, 800 men in number. When he had matured the organization of this force, he notified them to appear at headquarters at an hour named at that hour he dismissed all the old force, including Captains, Sergeants, detectives, and patrolmen, and then swore in the new force, who at once entered on duty. While we admit that there are many excellent officers on the present force in Chicago, the interests of this city would, perhaps, be most effectually served, if the Philadelphia process could be repeated,—including, of course, the Police Commissioners, old and new.

A month ago the jewelry store of Mr. Morse, on Madison, near Peoria street, within a few blocks of the Police Station, was entered by robbers, the vault torn out, and goods to the value of about $10,000 carried off. The police force of Chicago have never been able to discover the least trace of the persons who committed this robbery or of the goods stolen. On Saturday the goods were returned to Mr. Morse for a consideration, and by persons known only to Morse and the agent who negotiated the bargain. These goods have never been outside of Chicago. They were removed from the store to a place of deposit, and then negotiations were opened for their return for a consideration. Where was that place of deposit? Who was the custodian? If the police of Chicago have any capacity at all to cope with thieves, the existence of such a place ought certainly to be known to them; particularly they ought to have made the discovery in the month that has intervened. If this case stood alone, it might be regarded as one of those exceptional instances of successful crime which baffle police scrutiny, but it is merely the repetition of an old story in Chicago. Other jewellers have had their stores robbed, and other jewellers have had their goods returned to them, and the police, so far as the outside world is informed, have remained in profound ignorance of the robbers, the place of deposit, of the negotiators for the return, and of the persons making the return.

It needs no argument to satisfy the public that a police staff which has been in office as long as has that in Chicago, which confesses its inability to discover such notorious and bold-faced robberies and returns of property as these, is unfit to be continued in office a day. They might be discharged at any moment, and the public service would not sustain any loss. If these men will not, or cannot, discover the operators in schemes so transparent as these, then they had better be retired for others who will atttempt it.

But it will be claimed that these things are accomplished by private detectives,—that is, by organized detective forces, who are not employed by the city, and that these detective agencies have better means of discovering the secrets of all these operations than the detective force employed by the city. If this proves anything, it but confirms what we have said, that the city officers are inferior; that the best men are not in the public service; and that to enable the city to lay hands on the robbers, and on the goods stolen, the city must employ the men who never have any difficulty in doing so. If these goods were found by a private detective force, and placed under surveillance, and the robbers forced, at the proper time, to deliver them to the owner, then the Mayor and the Police Commissioners should ascertain who that detective is, and secure his services for the public. That is the ability and genius which are wanting in our police force, and, if the successful detective will only make himself known, he will unquestionably receive the credit and glory which belong to him. Who is he? Will he present himself to a public anxious to know the man who by instinct can place his hands on stolen property and the robbers in ten minutes after a robbery, and who can so persuade the gentry of the error of their ways that they will deliver up to him every diamond, watch, bracelet, chain, spoon, and earring, to be returned to their lawful owner?

There is a scandal which has long prevailed in all parts of the country, that the police business of Chicago is run on shares, and that any robber or thief can successfully do business here who will agree to plank 20 per cent of the proceeds of his trade. We call this a scandal, because we do not believe it. We acquit the police force of this city of anything of that kind, on their own plea, that they have not the mental capacity, nor the police intelligence, nor the experience to discover the perpetrators of a robbery, nor the place where the goods are kept, nor the means by which they are restored to the owner, nor the shares which are divided among the several parties. The plea of ignorance and incompetency is fully sustained by the fact that the detectives who are not in the city force discover all these things without the least difficulty. The plea of ignorance and stupidity amply repels the charge of corruption, but it also removes all justification for keeping such a force any longer in the employ of the city. To retain these men longer in the employ of the city is cruelty. It is to keep them in a position where certain duties are required, when they, time and again, have notified the Mayor and the public that they are not qualified to perform them. To keep them any longer is to give color to the story that their incapacity is assumed, and that in reality they are sharing with the thieves, burglars, outside detectives, and pawnbrokers 20 per cent of the proceeds of the robberies committed in this city.

The District Attorney cannot permit this notorious proceeding to pass without notice. The present Grand Jury has power to compel all persons concerned in this business to tell what they know concerning it. The Mayor and Common Council will hardly need any argument to satisfy them that a complete change of the police force, from head to foot, is a matter of necessity.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSOCIATES.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is one of those papers which cultivate a character for dignity and fairness, and it is indicative of the growing anxiety of that class of journals concerning Mr. Greeley's election that the *Journal* is perplexed about Mr. Greeley's associates. It says that his ambition has—

> Led him to join a troop whose disreputable character and offensive odor smell rank to Heaven. But there must be moments when these things impress themselves upon him, and when the Horace Greeley of other days revolts at the company in which he finds himself.
>
> Nor is it possible that he can be altogether insensible to the humiliation and degradation of the unnatural position in which he now finds himself. There doubtless come times in his more secret hours of reflection, after drawing away from the motley crowd who play upon him, when he is disgusted with the shameless characters foremost in his work, and when he is stung with a consciousness of self-abasement as he sees all his old friends repelled by his betrayal. It is charitable to Mr. Greeley to believe that he is sometimes touched with such feelings, for it would be the worst of imputations to suppose that he has lost all sense of these things.

Mr. Greeley, surrounded by three to four millions of the American people, none of whom are office-holders or stipendiaries, is neither ashamed of his associates, nor does he "revolt at the company in which he finds himself."

Mr. Greeley is supported in the State of New York, outside the city, by a class of men who are inferior to none others in the United States. The old constituencies of Silas Wright and Martin Van Buren, Democrats, Whigs, and Republicans, know his integrity and know his capacity, and support him as the fitting man to bring back the Government to its ancient purity. The selection of John Morrissey, and holding him up as a sample of the men who support Horace Greeley, is a very weak device, and can hardly be expected to influence intelligent persons. John Morrissey is a gambler by profession, but he gambles with his own money. John Morrissey is as respectable as the man Chamberlain, who is also a gambler, and who is the personal associate of General Grant. General Grant accepted from Chamberlain the gift of a cottage at Long Branch, knowing that one object of the gift was to attract more visitors to Long Branch, and, consequently, more persons to Chamberlain's gambling-rooms. It has never been charged that Mr. Greeley has ever done any act to draw customers to Morrissey's gambling-house, or to any other institution of that kind. The personal habits and tastes of the two men—Grant and Greeley—leave no doubt that, in private life as well as in official life, their associations are, and will be, different. Mr. Greeley has no taste for horse-racing, dog-fighting, or drinking, and, of course, that large class of persons who indulge in these luxuries will disappear from about the White House if he be elected. The change cannot be for the worse. As Mr. Greeley is no gambler, he will have no dealings with Morrissey or Chamberlain. As he will not accept presents, he will be under no obligations to appoint men to office who send him bonds, mortgages, horses, or dogs. As he will owe his election to the whole people, he will be under no necessity to select such men as Peter Sweeny, Dan Sickles, Charley Spencer, Tom Murphy, or Boss Tweed for important trusts. As he will not purchase votes, he will be under no obligations to order the payment of stale and fraudulent claims. As he does not seek the office under a promise that he shall make so much money during his term, he will not want the services of any professors in the science of Addition, Division, and Silence. Horace Greeley's supporters are to be found upon the farms and in the workshops of the country, and he need feel no shame in recognizing them. When elected, he will be under no apprehension that any visitor will remind him of the "glorious drunk" they had in St. Louis, nor how the visitor carried him in his ox-cart to the barracks in Oregon. Mr. Greeley will have no doorkeepers, male or female, to sell Consulships or General Orders, and will not belong to any "mess" to be supported by pickings from the Custom House. Horace Greeley, knowing something about the science of government, will have a voice in the Administration, and not be a mere figure-head in the Cabinet. He will take a larger interest in the affairs of the country than in seeing that his relatives are pensioned on the Treasury. No person employed by the Government will be sent out to purchase foreign States and private land-grants, to be paid for out of the public money, nor will the Government be considered one vast job to be handled for the pecuniary profit of the President's personal friends. Can it be that the Albany *Evening Journal* feels that this radical change in the associates and associations of the President will be detrimental to the interests of the country or make Mr. Greeley unhappy?

OFFICE-BROKERAGE AT WASHINGTON.

The New York *Sun* has made some excavations into the dark places of this Administration, which were at first discredited, but afterwards shown to be true, and founded on close knowledge of the facts. Its latest illustration of "the traffic in offices at Washington" contains the following points: General Hovey, Minister to Peru, sent as a present to President Grant, through one Farrand, a valuable skin of an ibex, worth about $600, for a carriage-robe. Farrand had no means, except some money which he had surreptitiously made in purchasing two monitors from the United States for Peru. Desiring to procure the appointment from the President of Consul at Callao, in Peru Farrand first applied to the Hon. Joseph W. McCorkle, whose influence with the President was based on his having fed a portion of the Dent family in California, when they were in immediate distress. Farrand agreed to pay McCorkle $500 for introducing him to Louis Dent, the President's brother-in-law, and to pay to Dent himself $2,500 in consideration that Dent would procure his appointment. Mr. Fish objected to the appointment, but, as Mrs. Dent pressed it, Fish was overruled. In May, 1869, after Congress had adjourned, the appointment was made, Farrand paid Dent his $2,500, McCorkle his $500, took his oath of office and his commission, and sailed for Callao, leaving Dent to get him confirmed by the Senate when it should meet.

Senator Cole, of California, had opposed Farrand's appointment on the ground that the Callao appointment belonged to the Pacific Coast; the fact being, of course, that he wanted it for a friend. About this time, George Dent, brother-in-law, arrived from California, to apply for his own appointment for the place of Appraiser in the San Francisco Custom House. Grant wanted to fit him; but, in order to give him the Appraisership with any sort of quietness, Senator Cole must be satisfied. Still another brother-in-law, General F. T. Dent, thereupon addressed himself to Mrs. Cole, the Senator's wife, and asks her why the Senator objects to George Dent for Appraiser. She replies that "George Dent is a Democrat, whose appointment would render it unwholesome for her husband to show his face in California; that the President had not treated the Republicans of California, including her husband, with proper respect, in making his Pacific Coast appointments; and that the post of Consul to Callao, especially, had been improperly sold to a person who had no claim to it."

Shortly after, the President "went back" on Farrand,—not aware, probably, that $3,000 of Farrand's money had been paid to Dent and McCorkle,—withdrew the nomination of Farrand, and nominated a friend of Senator Cole for the place. On Mr. Farrand's return, he was informed by Dent that the failure of the Senate to confirm his appointment was due to the hostility of the Peruvian Minister, and was induced to invest another $1,000 in Dent's services in procuring a new appointment. Here are two trades made of one office, both to promote the interests of the Dent family. Verily (as General Logan used to say), the Grant escutcheon would be brighter if there were fewer dents in it.

Here is another bit of Civil Service Reform: When Caldwell bought (as is alleged) his seat in the United States Senate, the Postmaster of Leavenworth, Kansas, was a Mrs. Johnson, the widow of an old "Free-Soiler" who led a regiment against the South, and was killed on the field of battle. Caldwell had her removed, and had a certain Jere Clark appointed in her stead. This man was one of the leaders in the pursuit of fugitive slaves through Kansas. D. R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, and Chairman of the Grant Republican State Central Committee, exposes this nefarious transaction in a series of pungent paragraphs. He is a very rash man. Doesn't he know that such utterances are "treason"?—that the Chicago *Evening Journal* and other minor papers have read Schurz, and Sumner, and Trumbull out of the party for just such declarations? Mr. Anthony complains of an attempt to "prostitute a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting into the indorsement of a Senator now on trial for bribery and corruption." The attempt seems to have been quite successful. Caldwell spoke of Horace Greeley as "a pusillanimous old cuss." Caldwell's Collector, G. T. Anthony, called Charles Sumner "a liar, a coward, a scoundrel, and a dirty dog," and spoke of Carl Schurz in words too foul to be printed. This is all very natural. Abuse is the main weapon of parties which can only live by hating. This quarrel between Grant's State Committee Chairman, Anthony, and Grant's Senator, Caldwell, looks badly for Leet's patron. What does Mr. Anthony mean when he says that, if there is any fraud in choosing delegates to the State Convention, Sept. 4, "the authors will miserably fail, for the people are not in a mood to be imposed upon"? Evidently, the leaven of Liberal Republicanism is working much change in Kansas.

Archbishop Purcell, in a recent speech in Cincinnati, took strong grounds on the labor question:

> He agreed with a recent writer who believed that Trades'-Unions were detrimental to the laboring man and every person concerned. With reference to the eight-hour movement, if eight hours were agreed upon to-day, six or four hours might be demanded to-morrow; for who should set a limit to such arrogance and dictation? If labor said to capital to-day it must have five dollars, to-morrow it might demand ten. No government could continue to exist under such a system. The next cry might be that to possess property was robbery, and a division be demanded. Thus every loafer and drunkard would require a new subdivision each Saturday night, until there should be nothing remaining to subdivide. A remedy for these evils was in a liberal education.

The education needed is, that, as all things are produced by labor, everything which increases the cost of production is a tax upon labor; that every tax which adds to the cost of production is a requirement of so much additional labor to pay for it; and that the great point to be attained in order to relieve labor is to have the greatest abundance at the least cost. Wages, of necessity, must have an equivalent in productive labor. Adding 50 per cent to wages, and 75 per cent to the cost of the things to be purchased with the wages, is no relief to labor. Individual prosperity is only consistent with general prosperity, and, to the latter, peace and the greatest possible abundance are essential.

There are loud complaints from the teachers in the English National schools. Their training-colleges have taught them that their profession is not only an useful, but a dignified, one. When fairly at work, they find that they are mere drudges, with no social position whatever, and practically in complete subjection to some more or less ignorant curate. The teacher has, for instance, to report the unbaptized scholars and the cases of sickness among his pupils' parents. He must urge the claims of the Sunday schools, and must pick out fit subjects for confirmation. Imagine an American public school teacher with such tasks set before him or her. Moreover, the curriculum, in these English schools, is of the barest sort. Nothing beyond the merest rudiments is suffered to be taught, even in extra hours. The religious instruction resolves itself into a dreary enumeration of the number of parables, or in a drowsy chanting of the catechism. The school-teacher has no boys of high social rank among his pupils, and he finds his school and himself stamped with the epithet "pauper." It is very true of himself, for he is wretchedly underpaid. These men have been holding Congresses throughout the country, to discuss their grievances. Suppose they should become fashionable and strike!

The Irish Government has collected and published a vast number of facts on the vexed question of "Absenteeism." Ireland contains, besides its town-sites, 20,000,000 statute acres. These are divided among 19,547 proprietors. Of those who own over 100 acres, 5,589 reside on their estates; 377 divide their time between their estates and other parts of Ireland; 4,465 are always in other parts of Ireland; 180 live in other countries and occasionally visit their possessions; and 1,443 are absentees in the full sense of the term. These last two classes, numbering about one-twelfth part of all the proprietors, own a little less than one quarter of all the land. Dean Swift has left it on record that in his time one-third of all the Irish rentals was transmitted to other countries. There has been an evident improvement since. The Irish people are largely responsible for the continuance of the evil, after all. Life is not only more tedious, less enjoyable, in Ireland than in almost any other European country, but it is less secure. The Galway election riots have driven two or three hitherto resident landlords into absenteeism within the last three weeks. The mob drove them away, and soon the mob will howl because they are away.

The thirty-third Commencement of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, occurred on the Fourth of July. General William Keen delivered an oration to the graduating class. In this, speaking of the woman-suffrage movement, he said: "The only right woman has is the right to be in her husband's arms." At this bright remark we are told that there was "great laughter and applause." We can understand why the boys who heard it should have thought that this very foolish saying was funny and true. Their reception of it, however, cannot excuse the man who made it. The delusion is not to be met by such flippant sneers. The honest belief of many of its supporters entitles it to respectful consideration and logical argument. We are a long way beyond the state of affairs in which the woman and the negro had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. Their emancipation has done both good. It has led both into various follies. Doubtless, both will outgrow these latter. Such speeches as this of General Keen's, however, will not conduce to that end in either case.

A generation ago, it was our boast that American workingmen were the best educated, and hence the most skilful, artisans in the world. The child who has grown to manhood since then has seen them outstripped, in one specialty after another, by their Prussian, and French, and Dutch, and English rivals. The latter are now fearful that they may fall behind their continental competitors. They are founding and endowing technical schools, after the German model. In these, a boy is taught the rudiments of an education, and is then, at a very early age, put into practical training for some particular trade. If the English think that they are behind others in the progress of industrial knowledge, it is evident that we are a score of years behind them, and, weighed with the purblind policy of Protection, have the least provision for the education of artisans in Christendom. The men themselves have done what they could; but when technical schools are not, and Protection is, what can they do?

The Hon. E. B. Washburne, under date of June 6, writes from Paris to a friend in this State:

> I watch with great interest political matters at home. The nomination of Greeley was a complete farce. The people must rally and re-elect Grant, who is an honest, true, brave, patriotic man. My regards to all old friends. My health is greatly improved. I hope you will have the railroad to Byron. Truly yours,
>
> E. B. WASHBURNE.

By this time Mr. Washburne has doubtless learned that Greeley's nomination has become a serious matter, and that the people do not see any particular reason why they should "rally and re-elect Grant." The railroad to Byron will probably be accomplished, but Grant's election is not necessary for that purpose. It is a matter of congratulation that Mr. Washburne's health is improved; and, as he grows stronger, he will rejoice that his countrymen have taken the election of President out of the hands of the managers of the old parties, and intend to elect Honest Horace Greeley.

The Grand Jury of New York recently called the attention of the Chief of Police to the increase in the number of beggars in that city, and to the disgusting displays of deformities made by them. This is a presentment that should be made in every city. Begging is an excrescence on the body politic which is without excuse. Yielding to its importunities only increases the evil. Systematic charities, helping men and women to help themselves, and rearing neglected children to lives of honesty and toil, are among the noblest outgrowths of civilization. Unsystematic charity, injurious to giver and receiver, and especially to the latter, is among the worst.

We learn that General Badeau has written to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, stating that every paper taken by him from the War Department at Washington was a copy of the original, made with the sanction of the Secretary of War. If this is so, and it may, perhaps, be so, the question—Who stole the Buell records?—is still unsolved.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Conventions this week;

REPUBLICAN.

July 9—Sixth Iowa, Oskaloosa.
July 10—Fifth Iowa, Marengo.
July 10—First Minnesota, Owatonna.
July 12—Eighth Illinois, Fairbury.

—A special Republican State Convention to nominate for Congress-at-Large, meets at Indianapolis, Wednesday.

—Gustavus Koerner, can only be beaten for Governor of Illinois by too many votes for Gustavus A. Koerner. Just now Gustavus A. is the Governor's most formidable rival.

—The Galesburg *Register*, enjoying the Assessorship of Internal Revenue, says:

> William Payton, of Woodhull, has been appointed Postmaster in place of the anti-Ingersoll Postmaster, who disgusted all his own friends.

The office pays $640.

—The Peoria *Democrat* names John Clarke of Woodford County, for Congress in the Eighth District.

—The Elgin *Advocate* says:

> The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fourth District will meet in Convention, in this city, on Friday, July 19. Some gentleman, who is neither a drunkard, an office-holder, a centralizationist, a corruptionist, or a swindler, will then be nominated. Choose for yourselves. We can also promise that the nominee of that Convention will not be a man who has ever sold farms in Winnebago County *to which he had no claim*. We hope to see a splendid Convention of honest men here on the occasion.

—Senator Cole, of California, aspires to the seat of Sargent in the Lower House of Congress, since Sargent has secured his (Cole's) seat in the Senate.

—William W. Rockwell, of Glenn's Falls, N. Y., has resigned as Collector of Internal Revenue, and also from the State Republican Committee, because he intends to support Greeley.

—According to the Washington despatch of an Administration paper, General Grant is in the habit of insulting his rival after this style. He will probably speak more respectfully of him before November:

> A young gentleman called, seeking an appointment to West Point. Being told by the President that all his appointments had been made last March, he asked for one next year. Mr. Grant, with a quiet smile, suggested that it would be impossible to make promises, as Mrs. Woodhull and Horace Greeley were running for the Presidency, and no one could tell what might happen.

—Hendrick B. Wright, Democratic candidate for Congress-at-Large from Pennsylvania, expresses the opinion that in the great coal mining county of Luzerne, where he resides, one-third of the Republicans are now for Greeley, and that fully one-half will be for him after he is nominated at Baltimore.

—All advices from Maine point to a Greeley triumph in both the September and November elections. Even the defeat of Speaker Blaine for Congress, in the Augusta District, is hinted at; and, in the Eastern District, Hale's defeat is certain. There is a prospect that ex-Governor Chamberlain will accept the Greeley nomination in the Portland District, in which case he would surely carry it. The Portland *Argus*, in a leading editorial, significantly and boldly remarks that Maine will cast its Electoral vote for Greeley, and adds: "A few weeks will bring developments to make this plain to all, as it is now to us."

—The Hartford (Ct.) *Evening Post* denies that it has been or is likely to be bought up and changed to a Grant organ.

—Of the nineteen Congressional Districts in Illinois, fifteen gave Grant majorities in 1868. Thus early in the canvass it is safe to claim twelve districts for Greeley, and to predict that in four other districts the Greeley candidates will stand an even chance of election.

—The Erie County (Pa.) Republicans have nominated Colonel C. B. Curtis for Congress, vice Glenni W. Scofield.

—In Newark, N. J., the Grant men named for Congress are George A. Halsey, ex-Governor Ward, Major Ricord, and ex-Mayor Peddie; and the Greeley men are Moses Bigelow, William H. Camp, A. M. Reynolds, John C. Littell, and William B. Guild, Jr.

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, an Administration paper with Federal patronage, says:

> Mr. Sumner, who has accused the President of loving fast horses and seaside loiterings, should take notice that the night before the greatest race of the season at his very doors, the President left his sea-side residence, and spent two days in the seething Capital, busily engaged in the merest routine labor, the most important reason for his coming being to meet the Indians brought there by General Howard.

There was a lot of fellows in Washington waiting for a job about those Indians.

—Colonel J. W. Foster, of the Evansville *Journal*, and Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, has made a pilgrimage into the Eleventh District, advising anti-Packard men to support the ticket for the sake of the party; and he has left the region of South Bend with a considerable amount of inner consciousness that Packard will be beaten by several thousand votes. More than this, the Laporte *Herald* (Administration paper) says the defection in the District is pretty sure to cost one Senator and five or six Representatives in the Legislature.

—Gustave Dore is coming to America in 1873, and will probably try his hand at sketching the picturesque points on this continent.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Why Horace Greeley Should Be the Next President of the United States.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is with no ordinary feeling of satisfaction that I resume the series of my communications to your paper, interrupted for a season by the great calamity which so severely tested and so triumphantly proved the energies and prospects of the admirable population and city of Chicago. Upon this subject of the Great Fire, and the new future of the community, which, during my residence of a few months, I learned so entirely to regard and admire, I would gladly dwell. But to-day I propose to speak upon the topic which is more immediately agitating all men's minds, and to indicate the reasons which have satisfied me that no better thing can be done for the country at this juncture than to send Horace Greeley to the White House in the March of the next year of grace.

Let me confess freely, at the outset, that, when the nomination was made at Cincinnati, I shared for the moment the feeling of disappointment entertained by the ablest leaders of the Liberal Republican party. Mr. Greeley is not the individual to create a strong enthusiasm in a reflecting mind, as far as his personal merits are concerned, though there is much in him that challenges the affections. Short of enthusiasm, and of that approval to be commanded only by a character in which the judgment and the passions are well balanced, there is much in this eminent man to which no admirer of industry, kindness, and ardent patriotism can rightfully refuse his recognition. Mr. Greeley is no ideal statesman. So much may be conceded ungrudgingly to his opponents. And his defects lie so completely on the surface that to strike at him continuously, as some people do, is but a cheap exercise of faculty. Wholly a child of nature, it is impossible not to satirize him now and then. But to go on doing it for ever, is to show a want of dramatic perception of the fitness of things. One who never wraps himself up in disguise, like this unsophisticated product of the soil, cannot fail, in the long run, to make one remember how great a claim simplicity has upon the sympathy of all who do not deliver themselves over irretrievably to the devil of satire. Besides, this question of the Presidency is no question at all of personal ideals. We cannot go to Providence, and get the loan of a Seraph for the next President of this Republic. It is now a matter of choice between two men,—General Grant, who represents the Silence which, in spite of Thomas Carlyle, is sometimes quite as much leaden as golden; and Horace Greeley, who represents Speech, which, if it has uttered different things at different times, has, at all events, always come from a full heart, beating kindly for fellow-men. Between the gloomy nicotian taciturnity of a General who seems born to show Republics that a very great soldier may be a very small man, and, *a fortiori*, a very small statesman, and the printed or oral loquacity, so vigorous, and industrious, and patriotic, if sometimes so erratic and ill-considered, of the man of the journal and platform, give me, at all events, the man of words rather than the man of bullets. The instinct of the people of this country is surely leading them in the same direction. Among other points which the choice of Horace Greeley will establish is the good one that, in any age of discussion the Silent Man is better replaced by the Speaking Man in the great and responsible offices of a debating Republic, fully equipped with printing presses and journals.

But just now, as I have said, the question does not turn on the character of the men, but on what they respectively represent. On this head, I am well satisfied, sir, that, when the history of this country comes to be written, the Presidency of General Grant will be dealt with by the philosophical writer as a mere product, after all, of the lingering passions of the Great Civil War. And I observe that all the arguments in favor of his second term are, in effect, nothing more or less than an appeal, more or less disguised, to the dying embers of those passions. That most ill-conditioned of men who succeeded to the Presidency by the accident of the good Lincoln's murder, did—by the rashness with which he took what he called Reconstruction into his own Executive hands, and proposed to give the reins entirely into the hands of the just-beaten Slaveholders—provoke a storm of indignation and alarm in Northern breasts, and in Congress, which really made all reasonable deliberation as to the effect of measures taken between 1865 and 1869 wholly out of the question. The election of General Grant, who had never given the slightest proof of civil capacity in any one direction, scarcely of the power to form an opinion on any civil or political question, was due mainly to the exasperation of which we speak. Men were determined that the results of the war should not be thrown away, at all events. Up to 1868, they had not materials for any other view. And as the victor of Appomattox might be well trusted in this, the first, and what I will, with your permission, call the bull-dog phase of Reconstruction opinion and legislation, he was elected; more with the feeling that the South still wanted a good shaking, and that dog Holdfast, though he never growled or barked, was the dog to do it, and because people were sick of dog Brag, than for any other reason.

All that may have been right at the time. At all events, no other course was open. The Southern Democracy had realy been inflamed with a sort of hope that the events of the war could be got rid of by political legerdemain. And it may be that the South had not had its lesson. Besides, to those who have been made patient by much study of the ways of men, in and out of history, the time even yet seems short now, since the fiery wrath and passion of the Great War, for thoughtful reason, and charity, and statesmanship to have the field open to them. Deluges have a way of leaving a great deal of field-mud and slime after them when they subside. If we have at last *now* got to the true period of thoughtful Reconstruction of the affairs of this Republic, I say, sir, that we have got to it early,—quite as early as a reasonable person could have expected.

Sir, I don't say that we have got to it. Events are too uncertain for such a hope or prophecy; and the elements of confusion and corruption in the political system are so various and virulent that they forbid sanguine expectation. But of one thing I am well convinced: that, if the true Reconstruction of American affairs which all good, all wise, all patriotic men look for, is ever to be accomplished or initiated, it must be under precisely the influences, and in the temper, which is causing such a wide-spread allegiance to the candidature of Horace Greeley.

I take it, sir, that the real attraction of this gentleman just now is, with all his variation and eccentricities during the dreadful trial-time between 1861 and 1871,—in spite of so much of what criticism may fasten on as blunder from time to time,—Horace Greeley is the one man who, more than any other, has shown that he wanted, somehow or other, with all his heart and soul wanted, to get out of the miserable groove of sectional antagonism and establish the feeling of common country between all the citizens, at all quarters of the compass, of the Republic. To me, as I read the story of his vacillations on the question of peaceable secession, his fighting the South to the death, his bailing of Davis, his persistent demand for Amnesty, there is something very human in it all,—a persistent, and even pathetic, attempt to appeal to the radical humanity in everybody, and so get out of the horrible labyrinth of prejudices and passions,—judicial, social, party prejudices and passions,—in which all the world was involved more or less. It is this which people are beginning, I think, to see now. And so far their minds are tending wholly in the right way. There is, literally, no hope for this country if the old antagonism of party and section is not cut wholly away, and extirpated at the very root. I confess, sir, that, though there is no feeling against which I guard myself more carefully than hope, in political affairs, I cannot help feeling a certain stirring of it which it is to so many persons a theme of ill-judged scoffing,—the rallying of the so-called Democratic party, and the Southern whites, round Horace Greeley. Here is a smoke going up from the funeral-pyre of ancient hatreds, which is refreshing indeed to my senses, and which—I speak with all humility—I cannot but think is the sort of incense which the Maker of Men best loves to be sent up to His Throne. I think of the year 1852; of Franklin Pierce; of the gloomy Slaveholding passion and ferocity. I allow my imagination to travel over the terrible interval. I see 1872, with its universal freedom, and so hopeful an augury of the future as that the Southern whites are joining hands with the best elements that overthrew them in the North, and doing it in the name of one who, whatever else may be in his record, is stainless on the great, main questions of free human life and oblivion of offence between man and public, as between man and man,—that bright link where Christianity and Politics join together. And I cannot help feeling hope, in spite of all the clouds that yet hang over the future.

Here, then, I say, is the first element of the true Reconstruction, which must begin ever with the mind and temper. Here, for the first time, I seem to see a possibility of genuine co-operation between all the sections of the country in a faithful study of the situation, with a view to building up the true future. From a party-point of view, there is nothing that I can see to qualify this anticipation. I cannot bring myself to believe that, in the nomination by Horace Greeley at Baltimore, there would be anything but a solemn abdication of its old mistakes on the part of the Democratic party, so called. To suppose, as some do, or, rather, as the organs of the Man in Possession would have it thought, that this nomination would mean a capture by the old Democratic party of the Cincinnati movement, the Liberal Republican party, and their man, Horace Greeley, is, to my mind, pure nonsense. Great parties cannot put themselves to premature and inglorious death. Those have been wholly wise who have fought the Democratic party from 1859 to 1872. But only those irregular people who have a morbid fancy for Chaos would wish to see that party disband itself, or stultify itself, by a nomination predestined to failure, rather than avail itself of its powerful organization to effect the now imminent alliance with the Liberal Republican movement. Nor can I bring myself to believe that the policy of sowing jealousy between the two great elements of the new party—the Liberal Republican and the transformed Democratic—will come to much. The key of the position, now and in the future, is with those who call themselves Liberal Republicans. This is acknowledged already by the action of Democratic Conventions all over the country. It will receive the most solemn acknowledgment at Baltimore. And the name and sign under which the movement will go forward, if it succeed in placing Mr. Greeley in the White House, will be, *not* that of Democracy, of which people and philosophers are getting most judiciously sick, but of Liberal Republic,—a very different thing. Indeed, to those who can weigh aright the immense force and significance of political terms, and the part they play in controlling the action of public men and parties, it is a good thing of itself that now, for the first time in American politics, we get the adjective "Liberal" into the concert. I imagine, sir, that the party of the future, to be built up of this alliance between Liberal Republicans and repentant Democrats, very probably may discard the two words which represent the old feud, and stick to the new word which represents the new future. Indeed, what is the sense of people calling themselves "Democrats" in a country where no aristocracy exists, or can exist, or "Republicans" where a king is about as possible as an ichthyosaurus? This country *wants* Liberalism, sir, and has a surfeit of the notion that Republics and Democracies are necessarily Liberal. Let the new party which begins with the truly liberal principle of a union of all right-thinking men for a new future call itself hereafter the Liberal party. It is a good name,—will lead to much good thinking and much good work. Much that has been possible with old names will be difficult with that new one, especially under the new circumstances. Protection for example. Part of the old illiberal, sectional party action which has disfigured, hitherto, the history of this Republic, will *that* long withstand this new union of the best Northern and Southern elements, and the name of Liberalism? A *Liberal* Protectionist! Tell me where he is, sir, and I will travel to the world's end to see him. Let the gentlemen of the Free Trade League take comfort; their cause is safe. It never had a chance while the Protectionists could make people forget economies altogether, by keeping up the old feud between North and South. As to the dreadful circumstance that Horace Greeley is the most eminent Protectionist of America, let them note two things: First, that there is no place where a Protectionist has so little power as at the White House; and, next, that the very force of things which I indicate has already suspended the preaching of Protectionist doctrines in leading Protectionist organs.

The election of Horace Greeley, then, means the beginning of the true Reconstruction and of Liberal politics in this country; at all events, his candidature is the best, the only, possibility of a chance of such things I have yet seen. I am, sir, yours, A. H. L.

Liberalism in Berlin, Wis.

BERLIN, Wis., July 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Wisconsin may not be one of the surest States for the Cincinnati candidate, but we are full in the faith that we shall *carry* it. The Grant papers attempt to throw ridicule on the movement, pretending that it will amount to nothing. Well, it may be so; but it looks to me as though there might be quite a shower.

It is a matter of regret that the malignity of party strife should obtain such ascendancy over men's minds. Here are two prominent men of the nation,—leading men,—looked up to as representative men in all that makes the nation one of progress and greatness,—Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley; and look at the vile things said of them daily by the Grant papers. They are among the earliest and staunchest Republicans, and have not changed their politics. Then what is their crime? Simply this: One of them has been nominated for President in opposition to Grant. The other could not give his support to this Duke of Long Branch, but felt it his duty to expose the corruptions and vices of his Administration. This is the extent of their offending. Go ahead in your just and vigorous campaign against Corruption and One-Man-Government. We are with you for a reform in the Tariff laws, believing that we have already paid too much to monopolies and for misnamed Protection.

I inclose a call which the supporters of the Liberal candidate have published. Will you please publish it in THE TRIBUNE? In that way it will get a more general circulation than by our local papers, for hundreds of copies of your paper is taken here and hereabouts. These signers are all old Republicans. The club will, of course, be composed of all who favor the election of Horace Greeley.

We confidently expect to carry this city by about the usual Republican majority (say, 100 to 150), but we expect to give it to Horace Greeley instead of Grant. We mean business, and, if other portions of the State do as well as we can and will do here, Wisconsin is safe enough for Greeley and Reform. Yours truly,

A REPUBLICAN OF 1860.

GREELEY AND BROWN CLUB.

The undersigned, Republicans of the City of Berlin, dissatisfied with the present leaders and tendencies of the Republican party, and believing the best interests of the country will be promoted by the success of the Liberal Republican Platform recently adopted at Cincinnati, and the election of the Presidential ticket there nominated, cordially invite all who favor the election of Greeley and Brown as President and Vice President of the United States, to meet at the City Council Room, on the 13th inst., at 7 1-2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization and preparing for effective work.

T. L. Terry,	E. M. Wadsworth,
D. W. Carhart,	H. T. Baker,
N. M. Dodson,	G. F. Jones,
M. Kees,	E. Buck,
Charles Paddock,	John D. Porter,
A. A. Spencer,	George Fitch,
G. N. Smith,	S. N. Campbell,
C. A. Brockett,	J. Whitcomb,
J. W. Woodhull,	S. K. Buck,
Hiram Stedman,	George W. Buck,
J. E. Montague,	Otis Capron,
Philip Alexander,	Elias Smith,
W. D. Williams,	Warren Hyde,
J. C. Williams,	E. O. Miller,
George W. Graves,	T. C. Crehore,
B. Megowen,	T. W. Hamilton,
M. L. Kimball,	J. Finn,
Gus G. Alexander,	C. Cohen,
William L. Crehore,	Joseph Gutman,
W. G. M. Stone,	D. W. Orton,
F. L. Rogers,	J. Abbott,
S. Bridgman,	J. N. Rogers.

BERLIN, July 1, 1872.

The Baltimore Convention.

PRINCETON, Ill., July 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your paper of to-day contains a telegram from St. Louis, recommending that the Baltimore Convention should not nominate Greeley, but simply recommend him to the Democracy. This will not do. I have, as all here know, been bitterly opposed to the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore; but, as a Democrat, will be compelled, by party usage, to support Greeley and Brown if nominated by a Democratic Convention; but no recommendation will be binding on myself or others who feel as I do; they are many in this county, and, no doubt, are numerous in other parts of the State and other States. If Greeley is the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, all Democrats in good standing will support him; if not, they will feel as though they could exercise the right not to vote,—for, of course, no member of that organization will vote for Grant. The time is short before the meeting of the Convention. Fears are entertained by some that, if Greeley is the nominee of a Democratic convention, some Republicans will refuse to support him. This may be so, but if not the nominee of that Convention, thousands of Democrats in Illinois will not vote. Men who will be at Baltimore, who are called leaders, know but little of the sentiments of the farmers, who look at this political contest not as a scramble for office, but from a principle of political conviction of a right and wrong way to nominate. While it is true that simply nominating Greeley at Baltimore will not make him a Democrat, it will make all Democratic voters take stock in his election.

DEMOCRAT.

Liberalism in Jo Daviess County, Ill.

WARREN, Ill., July 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I inclose for your private inspection, but not for publication, the names of about twenty Republicans, picked up at random in Warren, all of whom will vote the Liberal ticket next November. Three of them are physicians, and most of them are independent thinkers. Nearly all of them know Mr. Grant personally, and voted for him four years ago. They want a President who thinks as much of his country as of his cousins, and more of his duties at Washington than of his ease at Long Branch. They want a ring-smasher, an honest man, and a statesman for President—like Horace Greeley. There are from four to six hundred Republicans in Jo Daviess County that will vote the Liberal ticket next fall. R.

General Grant and the Soldiers' College.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Four years ago, when General Grant was running for the Presidency, the Rev. William Gay, of Fulton, Whiteside County, Ill., was Financial Agent of the Soldiers' College, located in that city. Mr. Gay knew that General G. had strongly recommended that institution to the sympathies and generosity of the public, and, asking him to be a true friend of the soldiers he visited Galena in the interest of the College. The leading citizens of the place gave him a cordial reception, and subscribed liberally, the Hon. E. B. Washburne among the rest. Mr. Gay then took a letter of introduction, and, calling on General Grant, made known his mission. To the great surprise of Mr. Gay, the General not only refused to give a cent, but told the agent that it was with difficulty that he could treat a person civilly who asked him for money. This statement I had from the lips of Mr. Gay a year or two ago. He was an agent for the Soldiers' College for three or four years, and told me he was never so surprised and disappointed in his life as when General Grant refused to make a subscription. "I expected," said he, "at least five hundred dollars." He did not get a cent.

General Grant is a friend of the soldier when he can use him for his own glory or aggrandisement,—no further. So purely selfish a man, I believe, never before longed for permanency in the Presidential Chair.

Mr. Gay, with thirty or forty other Republicans in the City of Fulton, will vote for a better Republican than General G., and a genuine friend of the soldier,—Horace Greeley. C.

CHICAGO, July 5.

Two of Nast's Cartoons.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It seems that Mr. Nast, the cartoonist for *Harper's Weekly*, has changed in his sentiments toward Southern soldiers. Four years since, he issued a picture of a blatant, bold-faced, ugly Rebel soldier, with one foot on a Union soldier's grave, a drawn dagger in one hand, and shaking hands with Horatio Seymour. A very disgusting picture it was, too, and enough to drive an unthinking man right to the polls to cast his vote against Seymour. But I see, in the last issue of *Harper's Weekly*, he makes a pitiful sight of the Confederate soldier. He has returned from the war, maimed and crippled, to his home, finding his family houseless and in want, and, almost broken-hearted, his head drops on his hands, while he tries to hide the burning tears that well from his eyes. This, in truth, is no fancy sketch of Mr. Nast's. It makes the heart of a gallant victor melt. But what is it done for? What is the intended mission of that cartoon? Is it to help beat the sword into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning-hook? Surely such honorable gentlemen as the Messrs. Harper couldn't intend it to instigate the Southerners against Mr. Greeley. No, theirs is "a Journal of Civilization," of peace on earth and good will towards man. JUNIUS.

Liberalism in Lake County, Ind.

CROWN POINT, Ind., July 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is wonderful to all how many changes are going on in this county. Staunch old Republicans are coming out every day for Greeley, and we now have a good prospect of overcoming the heretofore large Republican majority in this county. I will state one fact. In one school district in Lake (this) county, two months ago there was but one Greeley man; now there are only two Grant men in that district. Roll on the ball. I.

Breaches of Honor.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 1st inst. is a communication, dated Hannibal, Mo., June 27, in which reference is made to the *Missouri State Atlas*, and what it has said of Mr. Greeley's breach of honor with his subscribers. The editor of the *Atlas*, no doubt, was induced to refer to a matter of honor, on account of his own personal experience in matters of honor. And it is for his own experience that he is now in St. Louis instead of Boston.

Of course, such a man has a perfect right to charge Horace Greeley with a breach of honor between himself and his subscribers. Respectfully, L. U. REAVIS.

Reasons for Supporting Grant.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a War Republican, who bravely did his duty to his country in its hour of peril, having been a private in a company of Home Guards, located in one of the northern counties of Maine, during the active hostilities by those engaged in the present unholy Rebellion, I claim the right, as one of the saviors of the country, to present my reasons for supporting General President U. S. Grant for re-election, trusting that every loyal man, and especially my comrades in arms, will see the correctness of my views:

Firstly—I support Grant as reward for his great military services, he having singly and alone crushed and extinguished the armed forces of the present most wicked Rebellion against "the best and freest Government the sun ever shone upon." This is a fact of history. If there are any who don't believe it, they may ask Grant's man Friday. There are several of them around.

Secondly—I support Grant, because of his great sacrifice in quitting that Paradise of peace and perfume, a tanyard, to gird on his sword and pocket-pistol in defence of his bleeding country.

Thirdly—I support Grant because of his sacrifice in resigning a life position as General of the army at a large salary, to become President for *eight* years. Any man of common sense knows well enough that he could not lay by as much money (including gifts, &c.) in four years as President as he could remaining General of the army for fifty years (he comes of a long and *many* lived family); therefore I say, eight years; hurrah for Grant!

Fourthly—I support Grant because of his statesmanship. Who but Grant could have carried out the Reconstruction policy so successfully, by which the people of the South have been literally weighed down by a mountain of debt, which has been heaped upon them by loyal vultures, until they lie prostrate under its weight, unable to turn or rise, being barely able to kick against it. We shall keep the mountain upon them, and, though they may cry, "hold, enough!" there will be no letting up until the spirit of Rebellion is utterly crushed.

Of course, Grant does not deserve all the credit for the success of his Administration, unless we choose to give him credit for selecting as counsellers and agents such men as Fish, Borie, Robeson, Akerman, Delano, the Dents, Porter, Hancock, Murphy, Casey, Kramer, Leet, Stocking, and hosts of others who, previous to their accession to Grant's offices, enjoyed *national* reputations in the several villages in which they resided.

Who but Grant could have reduced the National debt as has been done?—a large part of the money having been furnished by Grant himself from the sale of bull-pups, and also from contributions of friends; the assessments so often made on persons holding office under Grant are designed to help pay off the National debt, especially old claims against the Government, like those of Secor and Chorpenning.

Who but Grant would have made Kramer Minister to Denmark, or Casey Collector of New Orleans, or Murphy at New York, or set Leet and Stocking in the General Order business? Again, I ask, who but Grant?

The friendly relations maintained by the Administration with all Foreign Powers is only surpassed by the maintaining of blood and other relations in office, who are entirely unfit and incompetent for the postions they hold. President Grant deserves the highest praise for his forbearance in this regard, and, if for no other reason, ought to be re-elected.

There are many other reasons which induce me to support Grant; and, to mention one among the many, I will state that Grant and his Cabinet are the first, since the establishment of the Government, who could get their breakfast-dishes washed and all other housework done, and have three or four months' spare time, every year, to recreate and rusticate at the sea-side, and ramble among the wild woods, besides improving the breed of bull-pups, and devoting several minutes a day to the study of political and domestic economy. That, more than anything else, is what I like about Grant.

Having given you some of the reasons why I shall "go for" Grant, I will close this brief note by merely stating that at the end of Grant's next term, I shall support him for still another term, as I am determined that no Arch-Rebel like Greeley shall ever run this Government. Yours enthusiastically for Grant,

DAN DRUFF,
Late Private Home Guards.

Letter from General Milo S. Hascall, of Salem, Ind.

Last week, the Goshen (Ind.) *Times* contained a two-column letter, addressed to General Milo S. Hascall, wanting to know of him how he could consistently be for Greeley this year, when he was one of the Electors for Grant four years ago. To this letter General Hascall has replied as follows:

"A FRIENDLY EPISTLE" TO WILLIAM M. STARR.

DEAR SIR: Not knowing who my "Former Admirer" is that addressed me the long and kindly letter through your columns last week, I will, with your permission, reply in a letter addressed to you.

The main trouble with my "Former Admirer's" letter is, that he uses up a column and a half of your paper in showing that I have always been a straight Republican, and that I have always been foremost in the ranks of those that were instrumental in establishing the principles of the Republican party on the firm foundation we now find them. It needed no argument to establish this. What every one knows to be true may safely be assumed. Once for all, then, let it be understood that there is no one in this country who is a more sincere admirer of the vital principles of the Republican party than myself, or who did more, both on the forum and in the field, to establish them. The only point the letter of my "Former Admirer" makes, is, that I supported General Grant four years ago, and this year support Greeley. This is true, and if the same conditions existed now as existed then, I would support Grant again. General Grant never was my first choice for President, and I have never voted but once in my life for a President that was my first choice—that was Abraham Lincoln. Of two candidates and platforms presented, we have to take the one that more nearly corresponds with our views. Mr. Greeley I regard a much better man for this crisis than General Grant, and he is certainly running on a much better platform. He has been a much better Republican than General Grant, because, while the latter was voting the Democratic ticket, Greeley was educating the public mind, through long years, up to that standard of right and justice which rendered it possible for the Republican party to exist. If there had never been any better Republicans in the country than General Grant, Slavery would exist to-day as it did twelve or fifteen years ago. All the principles of the Republican party are established, and, as Mr. Baker said in his speech at the Court House, the other evening, in such a way that they can not be undone. Now, the question is, can we have reform in the Civil Service? Can we prevent the Williams', the Idding's, the Moon's, and the numerous other corrupt office-holders all over the country, from perpetuating themselves eternally in office by virtue of the patronage they control. Mr. Greeley is in favor of the one-term principle, which takes away all motive from the President for making appointments to office except for merit. This is the right beginning, and is, by all odds, the most important principle at issue in this campaign.

Two years ago I opposed Williams in this district because, as I alleged, he was corrupt himself, and was surrounded by a corrupt ring of office-holders and others that could control his nomination in spite of every principle of justice and right. You then denied this state of things. In your issue of last week, you admit the existence of this corrupt ring of which I then spoke, and charge upon them very properly the defeat of Mr. Baker. The same state of things that I was contending against in this Congressional District two years ago has now become co-extensive with the United States, and I oppose Grant now because he has himself surrounded by a corrupt ring, consisting of Morton, Cameron, Tom Murphy, and others, who have not an honest hair in their heads, and who have absolute control of Grant, and who are running the Government, not for the public good, but for their own private gain. The Democratic party having enthusiastically indorsed and approved of the principles of the Cincinnati Platform, and also its candidates, it matters not to me how wrong they may have been in the past. It is a blessed satisfaction to me to find them right now, and I pity the patriotism of that man that could wish them back upon their old platform, with a representative man thereon, simply because it would be easier to defeat them that way. On the contrary, I say they are deserving of infinite credit for having taken the stand they have, and I propose to move on side by side with them,—I that most bitterly opposed them when they were wrong,—until every corrupt carpet-bagger in the land, every sutler-selling Williams, every Baker-defeating ring of Moon and Iddings, every corrupt and demoralizing Cameron and Morton, have been swept from the places they now occupy as with the besom of destruction. Thus my kind "former friend" will see that the reason why I now support Greeley instead of Grant is, not because I have lost faith in the glorious principles which the Republican party have contended for and established, but because I object to see them prostituted to the base uses and purposes which would result from the election of General Grant with his present surroundings. Yours,

MILO S. HASCALL.

Fourth Congressional District of Illinois.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

ELGIN, Ill., July 4, 1872.

The Liberal Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois are notified to meet in Convention in the City of Elgin, on Friday, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to be supported in the November election. The basis of representation will be one delegate to each 1,000 Republican votes cast at the general election in November, 1868, and one delegate for each fractional part of 1,000 in said election, which representation will be as follows: Kane, 6; Winnebago, 5; DeKalb, 4; McHenry, 4; Boone, 3.

C. H. REEVES, Kane;
LEVI RHODES, Winnebago;
WM. PATTEN, DeKalb;
F. L. SHELDON, McHenry;
DR. S. TERWILIGER, Boone,
Liberal Republican Congressional Committee, Fourth District.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the Fourth Congressional District are hereby requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held at Elgin, on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1872, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before them. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each one hundred votes cast for Richard Bishop for member of Congress in 1870, and one delegate for each fraction of one hundred votes exceeding fifty so cast. The several counties will be entitled, respectively, to the following representation in the Convention: Boone, 1 delegate; DeKalb, 5 do; Kane, 7 do; McHenry, 5 do; Winnebago, 4 do.

W. C. KIMBALL,
WM. M. JACKSON,
JAMES S. WATERMAN,
GEORGE W. MURCH,
HOSMER P. HOLLAND,
Democratic District Committee.

ELGIN, July 4, 1872.

Greeley's Platform.

AIR—"POOR OLD SLAVE."
For The Chicago Tribune.

The war's been fought, the country's free,
And we're at peace again;
The grass grows green above the graves
Of a hundred thousand slain.

The bugle blasts no more awake
A million men to arms;
The cannon's mouth has ceased to roar
And shake us with alarms.

Bind up the wounds, the furrow turn,
The harvest gather in;
The reapers' music shall be heard
Instead of battle's din.

God! grant us peace, and quiet, too,—
The Holy Master's plan;
Joy every day, the nation through,—
Good will to every man.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. George William Curtis will pass the summer at Ashfield, Mass.

—Miss Nilsson is to be married in London instead of in Paris, as reported.

—Tom Thumb's book of travels will soon be out and doubtless be a well-thumbed volume.

—The accomplished Librarian of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Francis Dana, died in Cambridge, Mass., on the 1st inst.

—W. B. Hale, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, having resigned, F. Van Dusen is appointed General Passenger Agent, and R. T. Brydon, General Ticket Agent.

—It is rumored about the Interior Department that General O. O. Howard will soon be appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General F. A. Walker, the present Commissioner, to be appointed at the head of the Pension Bureau. Mr. Baker, the present head of that bureau, will be placed in charge of another bureau, or be asked to resign.

—Hepworth Dixon's action for libel against the *Pall Mall Gazette* came before the Court of Common Pleas in London on June 20, and was postponed to the Michaelmas term, particulars of the defendant's plea of justification not having been delivered.

—Mr. and Mrs. Willard, who have had charge of the Troy, N. Y., Female Seminary since 1837, have resigned, because they were unable on account of the defects of the old building, to compete with school buildings that are fitted up with "modern improvements." The school itself was established by Mrs. Emma Willard fifty-two years ago.

Why All Trees Are Not Liable to Be Struck by Lightning.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention was called, the other day, to a paragraph in your paper which stated that: "Old woodsmen had noticed that beeches and sycamores were not liable to be struck by lightning." The reason is, that such trees contain but little iron in them, while many of the oaks and other dark-wooded trees contain considerable; and it is, no doubt, the presence of iron that makes the intense heat that is given off when red or black oaks are burned, or other dark-wooded trees. So it must naturally follow that trees which contain iron in them will be more subject to be struck by lightning or electricity. Yours,

GARDENER CHICAGO REFORM SCHOOL.

—The traffic in alligator skins is becoming quite an item in commercial circles. During the past five months a gentleman of Jacksonville, Fla., has shipped to parties in Boston 1,400 alligator skins. If the traffic in these hides should continue unabated during the next season, it is evident that those who go to Florida for the purpose of shooting these interesting reptiles will be compelled to penetrate far into the wilds of the State, and the success of the sport will be somewhat limited.

—It was observed that the grave of Charles Dickens in Westminster Abbey began to be decked with flowers on the 9th of June, the anniversary of his death, and that, during the week, crosses and wreaths were profusely laid upon his tomb. It was also noticed last month that a great many small bunches of the more common flowers were scattered day after day over the stone slab that covers the remains of the great author, suggestive of the fact that the poor as well as the rich hold in grateful memory the man who did so much to alleviate their sorrows, and who never ceased to plead their cause in the high tribunals of literature and genius.

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Democratic District Committee.
...1872.

...eeley's Platform.

..."POOR OLD SLAVE."
...The Chicago Tribune:

...been fought, the country's free, ...at peace again; ...rows green above the graves ...red thousand slain.

...ants no more awake ...r to arms; ...s mouth has ceased to roar ...us with alarms.

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...ved that the grave of Charles ...minster Abbey began to be ...ers on the 9th of June, the ...s death, and that, during ...and wreaths were profuse... ...tomb. It was also noticed ...great many small bunches ...mon flowers were scattered ...the stone slab that cov... ...of the great author, sug... ...that the poor as well as ...grateful memory the man ...to alleviate their sorrows, ...ressed to plead their cause ...nnals of literature and ...

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The past two or three months have not been fertile in new books, especially those adapted to summer reading. Compilers have not been industrious. Publishers seem to think that they can labor more profitably for the fireside than for the seaside *litterateurs*, and literary men, pure and simple, are both taking their ease in nooks by Nature for nesting poets made, but turned into haunts of fashion and caprice. The range of light reading for the nomads of the warm weather being limited as regards novelty, when the view and landscape fail to attract the eye, people of thought and imagination must either turn their attention to musty tomes, or to fresh works of science with which the period is burdened. Failing of satisfaction here, they will have to peruse the copious magazine literature of the day, troublesome to thought, and the newspaper bulletins of political welfare. Now is the time for the laggard in reading to come abreast with the bookworm of the winter few days, cramming with the books of prose and verse laid aside for the vacation to give him a flow of thought, a gush of words, and a reputation for knowledge far from contemptible. A few books are mentioned below which the idler ...d take with him into solitude. ...l read with delightful pauses, when ...his indolent finger upon the page, his eye ...anders up some green vista, or catches the view of the distant sea, and his ear is soothed with the distant murmur of the winds and waves. Books of remote suggestion and smooth periods are the delight of the breezy country and the murmuring seaside. Darwin will be lightly read, but finally discussed, among the mountains or on the sea beach. Works of old philosophy will be conscientiously put in trunks and taken abroad only to be brought back untouched, in all their pristine glory of uncut leaves and untarnished binding. "Fifine at the Fair" will share the fate of unrhymed metaphysics and dusty science, not to be thought of during midsummer except with a wish of thought, and not to be touched without pangs of mental travail.

THE PSALMS: WITH NOTES CRITICAL, EXPLANATORY, AND PRACTICAL. By HENRY COWLES, D. D. 12mo., pp. 557. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This work is a positive addition to Biblical literature. Its author is a Professor at Oberlin, Ohio, and its doctrines and comments are therefore of the strict, venerable school. The principal efforts of the commentator are expended on those Psalms which are supposed to be prophetic of the Messiah, and in explaining away the seeming vindictiveness of certain others, which has offended persons inclined only toward the gentler phases of Christianity. An effusive historical light is shed upon the origin of sacred songs, which is plain and satisfactory. The typographical merits of the volume are decided, and, as it is of convenient form, and arranged with the exegesis immediately following the passages elucidated, it is admirably fitted for common, everyday use.

A WESTERN PIONEER: OR INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE AND TIMES OF REV. ALFRED BRUNSON, A. M., D. D. Written by Himself. 12mo., pp 418. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden; New York: Carlton & Lanahan.

The author of this autobiography was born in 1793, and is now consequently verging on 80 years of age. He first saw the light in Danbury, Conn., and is at present residing in Ohio. His parents were of a strict Scotch sect called "Glassites," but the writer became a Methodist in early manhood, and has since adhered to the fortunes of that denomination. The volume is made up of his experiences as a circuit preacher, and an account of the various internal disturbances in the body to which he belonged, its contests with the Campbellites, the secession of the "Protestant Methodists," &c., &c. The work is not without vigor, but a freshness of expression is here and there indicative of second childhood. Although not having the literary merit necessary to please the average reader, the book will still have a charm of historical value to Methodists. The present is only the first volume of the autobiography. Others will in due time follow.

SERMONS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER. FROM SEPTEMBER, 1870, TO SEPTEMBER, 1871. Two vols., octavo, pp. 451 and 414. J. B. Ford & Co., New York.

These volumes constitute the fifth and sixth series of the collected sermons of Mr. Beecher. They are from short-hand reports, but have evidently been wisely pruned and amended. The muscular divine is still hale and hearty, and seemingly good for ten or fifteen years more of ministerial labor. At the rate of one thousand octavo pages per year of sermons, with an indefinite amount of literary labor, he bids fair to become the most fecund theological author of the day. The subjects of the sermons vary from the most practical to the most abstruse. We have dissertations on "The Training of Children," "The Tendencies of American Progress," "Future Punishment," "The Higher Spiritual Life," and "The Ground of Salvation." All are treated in the ready, earnest, masculine manner, and with the breadth of thought that have given Mr. Beecher his reputation both in the religious and secular world. A casual reading of the two ponderous tomes leads to the inference that the Unitarians and Universalists have little reason to claim the eminent Congregationalist as a sympathizer with their views. If he has ever been drifting in this direction, he seems to have been stopped by some hidden obstruction. In generality of intercourse and treatment only does he bear any resemblance to the denominations who claim to be leading the van of Christianity.

WINDOW-GARDENING. 12mo., pp. 300. Henry T. Williams, office of the *Horticulturist*, New York. J. C. Hollenbeck & Co., 269 West Madison street, Chicago.

A beautiful work, printed upon tinted paper, neatly bound and profusely illustrated. The author says, in the preface: "It is a great pleasure to write to an audience of flower-lovers—they are so eager, so enthusiastic, and so delighted with any hints or suggestions which will help them in their efforts to make home beautiful." The book is a rich compilation, made up from many sources, to which due credit is given by the editor, Mr. Williams. The themes are treated with a loving zest which makes the work, aside from its mere intrinsic excellence, genuine and readable. The general term "window gardening" includes all kinds of interior floral domestic decoration, and each branch of the subject is elaborately dwelt upon. The instructions are minute and complete, and, if duly followed, the most exquisite effects can be reached with slight expense and comparatively little trouble. Window-gardening in England has attained a high degree of perfection; in America it is still in its infancy, and anything that tends to its culture is a leaning toward the æsthetic and the beautiful that should be encouraged.

THREE CENTURIES OF MODERN HISTORY. By CHARLES DUKE YONGE. 12mo., pp. 572. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The author states his object to be "to give the youthful student some idea of the general history of what we call Continental Europe in what may be called modern times." When he compares his book to a "skeleton chart," which gives the place of principal cities, boundaries, and prominent physical objects. The work, however, is something more than a mere barren compend of events, or mere list of facts, distasteful to the juvenile mind. The separate portions of the narration are finished complete and independent. The skeleton of statistical history is informed with the flesh of rhetoric, and clothed upon with sufficient adornment of the imagination to make it acceptable to all juveniles who need this extraneous aid. The author, having been for many years a Professor of History, is slightly inclined to dogmatism in the treatment of his themes. There are few topics discussed by him, upon which he has not long ago made up his mind in the most decided manner. This, by many, might not be a defect in the book but as a merit, adding vigor and energy to its style. The work itself may be classed as a valuable addition to juvenile works upon history.

SEVEN MONTHS' RUN UP AND DOWN AND AROUND THE WORLD. By JAMES BROOKS. 12 mo., pp. 375. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The Hon. James Brooks, M. C., and editor for many long years of the New York *Express*, was ordered abroad by his physician, a year ago last month, for physical and mental recuperation. Mr. Brooks went, obedient to the hygienic behest. His tour, for an invalid was a long one; it was the circuit of the world. The traveller went westward over the Pacific Railroads, stopping for brief periods in Utah and San Francisco, and taking steamer at the point last named for Japan. His record of travel commences at Yokohama, and is continued all along the whole route through China, India, Egypt, Italy and England, until his home is reached after an absence of seven months. The most elaborate accounts—if anything can be called elaborate in jottings such as these—are of Japan and the Celestial Empire, these occupying more than half the volume. The author saw nearly all that the casual tourist can see who passes through lands older than the sun, upon the lightning train of modern civilization. His sights and experiences are recorded in an easy, gossipy, newspaper style, that scarcely ripples the thoughts in reading, and yet, like the mere rough outlines of the tollable artist, conveys to the mind a fair idea of the thing which it is attempted to depict. The physician forbade mental exertion in the way of writing or thinking; but these letters, which were first written home, to be published or not, as seemed best to the editor in charge, can hardly be considered as a violation of the edict. They were pencilled, the writer tells us, upon Japanese mulberry paper, held upon his hat and knees; and we suspect, although not so informed, sometimes even scribbled upon his cuffs and finger-nails. The book, although sketchy and hasty in the extreme, is a complete record of the observations of an experienced man of the world, upon peoples, lands, and topics in which all feel an abiding interest. Without being profound, the comments are piquant and sensible; and the descriptions, as has been already suggested, are calculated to convey vivid impressions of the scenes portrayed.

No one can read the volume without pleasurable excitement and some profit.

BROKEN TOYS. A Novel. By ANNA C. STEELE, Author of "Gardenhurst," "So Runs the World Away," etc. Small octavo, pp. 193. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

These publishers transplant but few things from the English realm of fiction that will not repay careful perusal. The novels that they print are selected with jealous care. The present work of Mrs. Steele is a story of English social life of to-day, told in a simple, straightforward manner. There is no effort made at the pomp and circumstance of a plot, the authoress thinking to hold her auditors by charms of manner and style alone. And the book is, in a measure, enchanted ground; he who enters upon it will not be likely to leave it until the enchantress lifts her wand and gives permission. The characters are not numerous, but are drawn with much distinctness. They have real flesh, form, and figure, and real blood courses through their veins,—coldly and sluggishly in some, too hotly in others. Gilbert Vere belongs to an old country family, is past the middle age, cold, courtly, refined, and poor from devotion to the turf. Vere Court is neglected, and runs to waste, as does his daughter, Nellie Vere, the heroine of the novel. She is a sort of a "Maggie Tulliver," moving in a different sphere. To her infantile prayers she added collects of her own, like the following: "Please make papa understand what I want next time I kiss him and look at the dish of oranges; keep nurse free of pins; and make Florella's [the doll's] eyes come right." The pictures of child-life in the book are something like those in George Eliot's novels, but more cheerful. Nella has two brothers and a sister, who were unlike her in every respect. From a badly-regulated childhood came, of course, a distorted womanhood. She falls in love with a wild young rake, son of a nobleman, who goes into the army and is sent to India. Hearing that he is false, she marries to save her father; and her husband, besotted by the use of laudanum, becomes insane. Her life passes miserably. Derrick Erle comes back, pursues her passionately and perseveringly, and the two finally elope to Italy together. The fascination lasts for a year; then Erle marries, and Nella Vere, now a mother, retires to an English country-village, where she soon dies broken-hearted.

The style of the book is often highly wrought, and its spirit painfully intense. The reader comes upon the yawning gulf of the story unexpectedly, although there is no attempt at concealment. The end of the story is repugnant to the wishes of the reader. It is not pleasant to see the only really noble character introduced into a novel go immediately to the bad, while all the others, who have in them the germs of vice, reach the goal of life safely and reputably. The writer has mannerisms and pet forms of expression which stale with repetition. Thus we hear much of Nast Aylmer's "fluffs" of hair, and on a single page we are told, in a descriptive way, of the "first *fringes*" of the autumn foliage, and of the "bridge *fringe*," and the "sea *fringe*." "Broken Toys" has, nevertheless, fewer defects of this character than are shown by almost any of the lady-writers of the emotional school, and the merits are many and unequivocal. It is a pleasant book for country, lakeside, or seaside reading.

THREE BOOKS OF SONG. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. 12 mo., pp. 293. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

This last collection of the poems of the most popular of American song-writers comes to us with the usual adjuncts of delicate typography and pages daintily tinted,—the unmistakable handiwork of the Cambridge artist in ink and paper. The poems have the customary mechanical diffuseness of literary productions which are the special wares of one proprietor, and meander elegantly between fair, broad margins, with long intervals of snowy blankness now and then occurring. It is extraordinary into what extremely diminutive proportions the works of the most voluminous author are finally contracted. The "First Book" comprises a new series of "Tales of a Wayside Inn." It is now eight years since the first were published, and their popularity has caused the title and style to be remembered and perpetuated. The individual poems have nearly all met the public eye in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the only addition is a series of interludes, which unite them like a string of pearls. When the curious collection of travellers at the Sudbury Inn, suddenly smitten with the gift of song, had carolled their various strains, and were ready to retire to bed, it was 1 o'clock. When they rose the next morning, a Massachusetts northeaster was raging, which prevented their departure. To while away the lagging hours, new themes were sought, and new songs were sung, which are not all of them equal to the old. The Landlord adds no flower to the new posy. The Spanish Jew sings more charmingly than at first; but the Musician has only a poor "Ballad of Carmilhan" to offer for the Saga of King Olaf, with whose romantic measures he held the listening ear on the previous evening. The remainder are all beautiful, all finely polished, where the lack of force and definite purpose might otherwise cause them to offend.

It seems sometimes to be a matter of regret that the trenchant guerrillas of criticism, such as Gifford and Poe, are dead. They enforced a care in literary labor which of late years seems too often to be lacking. They made an author hesitate to throw his literary wares upon the market until he was sure that they would seem to the world to have some pith and marrow in them. Longfellow's poetical works do not show special indebtedness to the classics. He has not thickly encrusted his lines with Greek and Latin idioms. But the mere finish and liquid flow of verse is not everything. He has an exquisite felicity of metaphor, too seldom seen in the present volume, and many of the poems seem directly constructed upon well-known models, and have lines, in spirit if not in reality, from other poets, and figures which are too commonplace, or have long been supposed to be the property of other writers. The "Ballad of Carmilhan," in similarity of images, rhyme, and measure, appears to be a feeble offshoot of the "Ancient Mariner." Without discussing the question at length, we give a few lines which will be suggestive to those familiar with Coleridge's ballad:

> The cabin boy here held his breath,—
> He felt his blood run cold.
>
> "There is a Spectre Ship," quoth he.
>
> Each face was as the setting sun,
> As, broad and red, they, one by one,
> Went o'er the vessel's side.
>
> The southwest wind blew fresh and fair,
> As fair as wind could be.

It may be added that, while the "Ballad of Carmilhan" has all the smoothness and melody of the poem which it suggests, it has none of its manly vigor and picturesque beauty.

One of the most beautiful of the "Tales" is that of the Spanish Jew, entitled "Kambalu." It reminds one of Coleridge's fragmentary poem commencing:

> At Xanadu did Kubla Khan
> A stately pleasure dome decree,
> Where Alf, the sacred river, ran
> Through caverns measureless to man,
> Down to a sunless sea.

In studying Coleridge for the delightful ease and melody of his verse, Longfellow seems occasionally to have fallen into unconscious imitation, which is often real, sometimes only apparent, the suggestions being so remote and inexplicable.

The second of the "Three Books of Song" is a drama entitled "Judas Maccabæus," founded upon an apocryphal Jewish story. The third is a volume of translations, principally from the Tartar and Armenian languages, in which the flame and spirit of the original are remarkably well preserved.

FIFINE AT THE FAIR, AND OTHER POEMS. By ROBERT BROWNING. 12 mo., pp. 250. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

The heads of most of the prominent poets of the present day are white with the rime of autumn. From time to time, like loaded trees, they drop the golden fruit of their lives into the laps of the expectant world.

Thirty years ago, Miss. Elizabeth Barrett, afterwards Mrs. Browning, wrote of the poet Browning, with whom she was then unacquainted, as follows. The passage occurs in "Lady Geraldine's Courtship":

> Or from Browning some "Pomegranate," which, if cut deep down the middle,
> Shows a heart within, blood-tinctured, of a veined humanity!

The allusion is to the title of one of his earlier works. No one questions the justice of the tribute to the humanity of the distinguished poet. But the pomegranates which he now gives the world must indeed be "cut deep down the middle" to find any fruity flavor. To push the metaphor a little beyond its strength, it may be added that his poems, more than ever of late years, are covered with a thick rind of rough verse, and a dry, tasteless pulp of metaphysics, which must be penetrated before juicy, sapid substance is reached. Never before in the history of the world has a poet thrown away such a splendid chance of immortality by an unworthy yielding to his idiosyncrasies. A great poet Robert Browning surely is in all the inward essentials,—the rough carbon, so to speak, from which the diamond is shaped into brilliancy. What is the use of a flower in the midst of matted briers, of a diamond in the heart of a rock, of gold in an unworked mine? Yet such is the excellence of Mr. Browning's song. With wonderful faculties and powers, he has deliberately sentenced himself to the cloistered silence of the libraries, and the acquaintance of literary anchorites only. Grace and simplicity are elements of beauty and permanent value that cannot be contemned by the rarest genius. He has dramatic fervor that might move the masses, and has, in previous works, shown artistic touches that proved his ability to win the love and affection of a wide public. But, over-estimating the charm of obscurity, he has allowed his chance to slip from him forever, and his books are only sold by the dozen where they should circulate by the thousand.

The poem that gives name to the present volume constitutes about half of it. The "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau" is of about the same length, and the ballad of Herve Riel—a stirring ballad, with some defects of versification—forms a rather brilliant ending to the book. A person can, with perseverance, get though "Fifine at the Fair," and find much fine thought and glimpses of exquisite beauty. Unless his intellect is very vigorous, two or three hundred lines will answer for a single reading. It is a sort of dramatic poem with three speakers,—the poet, his wife Elvira, and Fifine. Fifine is a circus-girl. The action of the story is slight, and without incident. It all transpires in an evening walk to and from the circus, with a brief delay at the tent. The effort of the poet seems to be to define the relations of soul to sense, abstract beauty to form, while obscurely hinting at the solution of social questions.

Of Fifine the poet says:

> Whereas her, kept waiting all this time!
> What happy angle makes Fifine reverberate
> Sunshine,—least sandgrain, she, of shadiest social state!
> No adamantine shield, polished like Helen there,
> Fit to absorb the sun, regorge him till the stare,
> Daring the universe, draw Troy-ward those blind beaks
> Of equal sided ships, rowed by the well-greaved Greeks.

The last two lines have the ring of Greek metal.

The speeches of the *dramatis personæ* are extraordinarily protracted, involved, and inappropriate. Think of a little ten-year-old fizzing of the ring and trapeze, in mussed muslin, dimmed spangles, and soiled tights, talking, at the door of her tent, to a sedate married pair such social metaphysics as the following lines:

> —(Your husband holds you fast,
> Will have you listen, learn your character at last!)—
> Do I say?—like her mixed unrest and discontent,
> Reproachfulness and scorn, with that submission blent
> So strangely, in the face by sad smiles and gay tears,—
> Quiescence which attacks, rebellion which endears,—
> Say!—As you love me once, could you but love me now
> Years probably have graved their passage on my brow,
> Lips turn more rarely red, eyes sparkle less than erst;
> Such tribute body pays to time; but, unamerced,
> The soul retains, nay, boasts old treasure multiplied.
> Though dew-prime flee,—mature at noonday love defied
> Chance, the wind, change, the rain; love, strenuous all the more,
> For storm, struck deeper root, and choicer fruitage bore,
> Despite the rocking world. Yet truth struck root in vain;
> While tenderness bears fruit, you praise, not taste again.
> Why? They are yours, which once were hardly yours, might go
> To grace another's ground; and then—the hopes we know,
> The fears we keep in mind! when, ours to arbitrate,
> Your part was to bow neck, bid fall decree of fate.
> Then, oh the knotty point!—white-night's work to revolve,—
> What meant that smile, that sigh? Not Solon's self could solve;
> ... express!
> And if what sounded "No" may not have echoed "Yes!"
> Then such annoy could cause cold welcome, such acquist
> Of rapture, that, refused the arm, hand touched the wrist!

And so on until the end of a long sermon upon the married state. The people of the tale are all too shadowy to excite a real flesh-and-blood interest. The entire poem is in iambics, twelve syllables to the line, the concluding feet following the cæsura with monotonous, reverberant regularity, like the snapping of a whip.

The second poem is of about the same length, but written in blank verse. It is also a labored dissertation upon obscure points of sociology, and is, like Fifine, slow, but sometimes pregnant reading.

A NORWEGIAN-DANISH GRAMMAR AND READER, WITH A VOCABULARY: Designed for American Students of the Norwegian-Danish Language. By REV C J P PETERSON, Norwegian Lutheran Pastor in Chicago, Professor of Scandinavian Literature, and Member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Of this work, the *Scandinaven* (Norwegian paper), of June 26, says:

"We have indeed reason to rejoice at the enterprise shown by Pastor C. J. P. Peterson with the purpose of drawing the attention of the Americans to Norway, its nature, history, literature, and eminent men. He has previously written articles in Chicago papers, such as "Norway a Thousand Years Ago," "A Norwegian-American Line of Steamers," "Arctic Discovery," "A Trip Across Norway," "The Norwegian Naturalist, Prof. Dr. Sars," "The Significance of the Norwegian Millenarian Festival on the 18th of July." Now he has written "A Norwegian-Danish Grammar and Reader, with a Vocabulary: Designed for American Students of the Norwegian-Danish Language." Through this he has intended to make the Americans acquainted not only with the language and literature of Norway, but with the nature and history of the same. In the concluding part of the book he has given a short history of the language, and notes on the authors from whom selections for the reader have been made. The whole book is 202 pages, 43 of which are taken up by the grammar, 83 by the reader, 55 by the vocabulary, and 11 by the notes on the language and the authors.

"The book is published by S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago, and is electrotyped and printed in Donnelly's printing office. It is elegantly gotten up, printed on the finest paper, and nicely bound. It is dedicated to William H. Seward, the statesman and literate, who for eight years was America's celebrated Minister of State, and lately has traveled around the globe. This book of Mr. P. has already caused considerable stir as a novelty, no such work being previously published in America.

"While the work was still in the press, and only the first sheet printed, Mr. Peterson was called to the Professorship of Scandinavian Literature in an American College in Chicago, where now, besides the other languages, there will be taught Norwegian, by the help of this book.

"The proficiency of Mr. Peterson in speaking and writing English, and his high culture and solid knowledge, have procured him recognition among several literary Americans of Chicago, who have received him into their Academy of Sciences, and exhorted him to continue his literary working."

Knox College Commencement.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your correspondent attended the Commencement of Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., which occurred last week, and found there, among its students, a culture and thorough scholarship which we have learned to regard as foreign to a "Western College,"—which, in fact, would be an honor to one of our New England Colleges, which we have so long regarded as holding a monopoly of sound learning and liberal culture in the land. All the exercises of the week gave evidence of thorough systematic training by the best instructors. The examinations were not mere displays, as is almost universally the case among our Western institutions, but as thorough tests of genuine scholarship as those which periodically set our Yale and Harvard boys trembling for their rank.

The Commencement exercises—both those of the Ladies' Seminary and of the College—were entirely lacking in that vealy rhodomontade which is so often characteristic of such occasions. The appearance of the students on the stage was that of scholarly men and women, rather than of mere school-girls and school-boys. Their productions were thoughtful, able, and finished. Their delivery was forcible and elegant. The result was an interested and respectful attention on the part of the audience (which is not a common feature of College Commencements, and which showed a skill in "putting things" which can only be the result of critical study), and a universal verdict that no such exhibition of scholarly culture had ever before been given in that community.

These results have been attained by the system of thorough, critical training which was introduced by President Gulliver four years ago. From the grade of our common, anomalous Western "University," he has raised the standard of scholarship to the grade of our Eastern Colleges. The Preparatory School fits boys for College so that they can enter our Eastern Colleges as readily as they can Knox College; and the College itself graduates men who need not be ashamed to put themselves side by side with the graduates of any American College. The young ladies, too, have advantages, under the new *regime*, given by few institutions in the country,—their course combining the graceful studies considered essential for the sex with the gymnastic studies required of the College student. In short, there has been inaugurated at Knox College a system of training which is exceptional at the best, and which bids fair to obviate the necessity which has so long sent our best Western boys to the East for their education.

But this system has received a blow from the local and bucolic objection that "It costs too much money." The college has been encroaching upon its capital for some twenty years to such a degree that it must eventually stop, unless its capital should be increased by a small additional endowment. Although, under the present system of financial management, there has been a material saving of expenditure, there has been a demand for further retrenchment. Instead of encouraging the system of radical and steady improvement, which has marked the career of the College for the last four years, by subscribing to its funds, some of the managers demand that it shall reduce its expenditure, no matter what the result may be. Of course, this involved a diminution in the corps of instructors and in the means of instruction, which meant nothing less than a return to a low grade of scholarship.

After vainly endeavoring to arouse in the people some pride in the institution which was honoring their town and making men and women of their children,—after vainly appealing to them to nourish it, rather than to restrain its growth,—President Gulliver had no other course but to resign the charge of an institution, the policy of whose managers was so short-sighted and destructive. After four years of incessant, faithful work, and much personal sacrifice,—after four years of remarkable success and unprecedented growth of the institution of which he has had control, just when a complete success was within its grasp,—the illiberal prejudice of ignorant men compels him to desist from his work. We believe that the community at large appreciate his work, and feel grateful to him for it; but few men (who are so often permitted to represent a community) seem unable to see beyond the boundaries of their own pocket, and to perceive the conditions of the general good.

The history of the College is, unfortunately, the history of many others, and is only an additional evidence of the need of that general education which shall give appreciation of such enterprises and the necessity of their success. We trust that our fears with regard to its future may not be fulfilled, and we sincerely hope that its temporary ... may be a stepping-stone from which some Illinois College (if it cannot) may rise to a position of permanent influence and renown.

CHICAGO, July 4.

HORTICULTURE.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.

Most the members of this Society preferred the quiet and intellectual pleasures of a monthly reunion to the more boisterous and demonstrative celebrations of "the Glorious Fourth;" though to charge any single member with lack of patriotism were the grossest injustice. Indeed, this Society is doing more for the elevation of the race, in developing intelligent Horticulture and Agriculture, than any similar institution, and, in this, shows the love of country and of humanity.

Dr. and Mrs. Hull, at whose residence the meeting was held, had said, months ago, "Now, the July meeting comes on the Fourth, and we want as many as possible, not only of the membership, but of their friends also, to come; we will prepare for a crowd;" and so they did.

Just above Alton, the east side of the broad Mississippi is bordered by a range of bluffs, sometimes rising to the altitude of 200 feet or more. The solid foundation of magnificent limestone crops out right at the water's edge. On the top of these bluffs is what is technically called the *Loess* formation of soil, which, when rightly cultivated, bears the choicest of fruits. Cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, grapes, pears, and apples grow to exquisite perfection, and yield a generous return for the labor expended.

Upon one of these bluffs, about seven miles above the City of Alton, we find the charming spot occupied, and *enjoyed*, by Dr. E. S. Hull and family. The Doctor is an enthusiast, is radical in his ideas, and knows how to build up a superstructure upon his roots, if I am allowed to speak figuratively. His plums, peaches, and cherries are the finest that grace the Chicago and St. Louis markets, and his prices the best obtained by any fruit-grower. Those who know his fruits will try to get them.

The Society, at the request of President Brown, was called to order by James E. Starr, the ex-President. The Standing Committee were called in order, after the minutes had been read and approved.

Professor Barler, Chairman of the Committee on Vegetables, read a short paper, entitled: "A Walk in the Garden," in which he made these points: "The early vegetables are all gone, and the second crop is in. After the Early Rose potatoes, I grow Adams' early corn. The beets are followed by turnips and late cabbages, or by weeds,—the latter a good crop, but not profitable."

Murtfeldt. "How about the sales of early vegetables, and the yield?"

Barler. "Yield, above an average, prices, although not high, upon the whole satisfactory. I spent a day recently in the Chicago market, to see what I could see, and I have come to the following conclusions: It does *not* pay to send a really poor thing to market. It is no credit to the grower, no satisfaction to the seller or consumer, and does not pay expenses."

Pearson. "What is Adams' early corn good for when you get it?"

Barler. "I use it for feed, and can raise forty bushels per acre as a second crop."

A prolonged discussion arose on the value of a second crop of Early Rose potatoes, grown from the seed of the first crop. The conclusion was, that it could be done with profit under certain climatic conditions.

The great question of the day was "Marketing Fruit."

Captain Hollister stated that the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad would run a fruit train of six cars; time, 15 hours; cost, $300, guaranteed; to run regular after it was once put on. If the freight-bills amounted to less, those who stood pledged were to make up the deficiency; if more, it would be to the advantage of the Company; or, as one member facetiously stated, "Heads, I win; tails, you lose."

The question of commissions and commission-men came in for a large share of attention. Some argued that, if a commission merchant would agree to sell for 5 per cent, and another shipper would announce his willingness to pay 10 per cent, the merchant would be justified to sell the stuff of the latter and let the other man's rot, if need be. Others were of opinion that such a man was not honest, and would take a bribe. To sum up this matter, your correspondent is of opinion that the fruit commission-men had better be careful, treat all their customers alike, and make quick sales and speedy returns, unless they desire to force upon the fruit growers of Alton the necessity to open a store and sell their own fruits by their respective agents. This has been done in St. Louis, and with success, for two years past. It can and will be done in Chicago, and thus add indefinitely to the number of commission firms.

Several of the members spoke well of the firms with whom they dealt, and of course these will secure a large share of the trade, mainly because of the conditions first above written. A committee are to visit Chicago to look after this matter.

The following fruits were on the exhibition table, to-wit:

From Captain H. G. McPike, of Alton: Pears—Beurre Giffard; Apricots—Early Golden.

From W. C. Flagg, of Moro: Apricots—Early Golden, Breda, and Moorparks.

From Captain E. Hollister: Pears—Beurre Giffard; Apples—Early Harvest.

From Captain Steward: Lawton blackberry.

All were fair and good.

At noon, the tables were loaded with substantials, and extras "not bad to take," and the company did ample justice to the repast, which seemed to delight the host and hostess. Very soon after, the company dispersed; those who had their own conveyances, by carriage and buggy, and the others, by boat to Alton. It was the unanimous verdict of all that it was the pleasantest Fourth of July experienced by them for many years.

MURTFELDT.

Celebration of the Fourth of July at Norton, Kankakee County, Ill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There was an immense crowd of people assembled at Schobey's Grove on the Fourth of July, to celebrate the ninety-sixth anniversary of our country's natal day. The arrangements were under the auspices of Essex Centre, Grand Prairie, Pilot Centre and Eldredgeville Lodges of Good Templars. The members of the four Lodges met at the Good Templars' Hall in Norton, and formed a procession which extended a full mile in length. A good band of music furnished the melody for the occasion. At the Grove an elegant stand, decorated with evergreens and flowers, had been provided for the officers and orator of the day. Seats had been furnished that would accommodate from one to two thousand people. Yet half the audience had to content themselves with standing, such was the size of the crowd. Not a single family for twenty miles around but had sent one or more of its members to represent them on the occasion.

When the procession of Temperance Friends arrived at the Grove, they were greeted by an equally large number of citizens, who had congregated there in preference to joining the procession. The exercises were opened by the playing, by the band, of "Hail Columbia." Dr. B. F. Farley, the President, then introduced Miss McClure, of Dwight, who had consented to read the Declaration of Independence. This lady is an accomplished and elegant reader; by her judicious and easy manner she won the encomiums of all present; and, by unanimous consent, she was pronounced the best elocutionist ever heard in this section of the State. After a quartette had given a song, the President introduced M. H. Pogson, Esq., of Bloomington, as the orator of the day. Mr. Pogson then came forward, and was greeted with loud applause. He is a great favorite among the citizens of Norton, as he has worked with them for over two years in the great cause of Temperance. The subject-matter of his discourse was composed of far different material from that which usually forms the staple of many of the "spread-eagle" orations peculiar to Fourth of July celebrations. By the earnestness of his manner, the elegance of his diction, the beauty and eloquence of his language, and the power of his thought, he was enabled to hold spell-bound, for one hour and a half, that large and intelligent audience of more than 2,000 people. At the close of his speech, an hour was consumed in discussing the good things that belong to a substantial dinner. After the edibles had been destroyed and the cloth withdrawn, a temperance meeting was improvised, and the crowd rallied around the stand to witness the ratification of the new law. Strong and earnest addresses were made upon the question by M. H. Pogson, Esq., the Hon. John Soboski, R. C. Cole, C. A. Porter, and John Darr. The meeting was a grand success. Resolutions were introduced thanking the Legislature for passing, and the Governor for signing, the bill; pledging the people present to support its strict and rigid enforcement; and authorizing the formation of a committee of influential citizens to watch the case for the people, and to prosecute all violators of this righteous enactment. The resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically indorsed.

After the band had favored the audience by playing the National anthem, "My country, 'tis of thee," the large congregation wended their way toward their several homes, confident that no better or more successful celebration had been enjoyed that day than the one in which they had been participators, and proud to know that it was the largest and most influential, the most peaceful and harmonious, gathering of citizens ever assembled to celebrate the Fourth of July in the County of Kankakee. Yours,

R. C. COLE.

A Brute Kills His Wife and Unborn Babe.

From the New York Herald, July 5.

At half-past 6 last night, John Carrigan, a laborer engaged in the Lutheran Cemetery, approached his home, situated at Melvina, one of the villages located in the town of Newtown. He was met by his wife Mary, on her way to the house of a friend for some trifling errand. Some brutal remark was made by the husband in relation to supper, and, not being answered as he desired, he deliberately knocked the woman down. She fell upon her face, and having kicked her, he deliberately jumped upon her two and twice planted his heel upon the abdomen of the woman. She never spoke, uttered a cry, or made a movement, and it is supposed died instantly. At this time a young son of the ruffian came up. The father, goaded on by his brutality, made an attack upon him, and, but for the interference of neighbors, being attracted by the cries of the child, would no doubt, have killed him as well as his mother. Carrigan is an Irishman, about 40 years of age, of a brutal and ferocious disposition. His wife is some years younger and had been seven months pregnant. A warrant was issued by Justice McKenna, and the man arrested and locked up in the Newtown cells. He was not under the influence of liquor, having, as he admits, taken only three glasses during the day.

MUNICIPAL MURDER.

The Killing of the Marshal of Baxter Springs, Kansas, by the Mayor.

Baxter Springs (July 2) Correspondence of the Kansas City Times.

There was a time when the telegraphic heading, "Bloody News from Baxter" would have been received as a matter of course and created only a passing comment. But of late the town had lost something of its reputation as a resort of desperate characters and had settled down into very close approximation to the usual good order of metal towns. This state of things was chiefly due to the energy, determination, and fidelity of Cassius M. Taylor, in the discharge of his duties as City Marshal.

Taylor was something more than an ordinary young man. He was about five feet ten inches in height, slender rather than stout, wiry, with muscles like a whip-cord, and nerves like steel wire. His face was rather a fine one; he could not have been termed handsome, yet there was something admirable in his expansive forehead; his heavy, massive brow; keen, wary eye; and more than all, the broad jaw, and full, square chin, that told of danger in trifling with a man whose physiognomy this was. He had, at the time of his death, been Marshal of Baxter nearly four years. He found it the wildest place in the southwest—and that meant the worst place on the continent; he left it as quiet and orderly, in a general way, as any other new town in Kansas or Missouri. To the rough and reckless Texans who used to riot and revel in Baxter till it became a pandemonium, he was a terror. When it became necessary to shoot, he shot quick as the lightning dares, and certain as the thunder follows. Colonel J. R. Boyd is a man about six feet in height, rather heavily built; has a dangerous look in his face, but is ordinarily quiet and gentlemanly in his manner. He served in the Confederate army, in a Missouri regiment, and was a splendid soldier. He knew what it was to let the life out of a man before he got away with Taylor, having, according to report, killed two or three men during his career in the Southwest, heretofore. Between Boyd and Taylor there had been a deadly feud for some time. Some say it originated in the last city election, others that it antedates that event and began with an affair two years ago last April, in which Taylor killed a man named Martin. Be this as it may, Boyd has been frequently heard to say that he was afraid of his antagonist, and that he must kill him at the first opportunity. The opportunity offered itself last Saturday afternoon. During the day, Mayor Boyd had held an animated discussion with a lumber dealer named Smith, which resulted in a very sick and demoralized looking head on the shoulders of the latter. Smith swore out a warrant against the Mayor, and this was placed in Taylor's hands. He immediately started out to hunt Boyd, whom he presently found seated in front of Colonel March's office, talking with that gentleman. Taylor approached, and, when he had come up in front of Boyd, said that he had a warrant for his (Boyd's) arrest, and would read it. Boyd listened to the reading of the warrant and, upon Taylor's request that he come along at once, he rose up and started to walk off with him. After they had gone perhaps ten steps, Taylor halted, and said: "Colonel, your arms, if you please; I must disarm you." The two men at this time stood very nearly face to face, and about five feet apart—Boyd with his right hand in his breeches pocket, and Taylor with his arms clasped in front of him. When Taylor demanded his arms, Boyd replied: "Not by a d—d sight," and, with the word, drew a four-inch Derringer from his pocket. As he raised it he pulled, and, simultaneous with the flash and report, Taylor closed with him, his revolver in his hand, and making a desperate, dying attempt to use it. He fired once, but his pistol arm was over Boyd's shoulder, and his ball went harmlessly into the side of the building in front of which they were. His hand relaxed, and the pistol dropped. Still, though the tension of his muscles was gone, and a great red life-tide was welling up from his vitals through the gaping wound in his bosom, and out of his mouth and nose—though his eyes were glazing and his form reeling—he made yet one more lunge at Boyd, partially clinched him again, and the sinking weight of his body carried both men to the ground. Colonel March now rushed up, and laying hold of Boyd, loosed his hold upon Taylor's hair and raised him up off of the dead man. Boyd at first threatened to shoot March if he did not let him go, but soon became cool, and after talking a moment with some of those who had gathered around, walked off up town carrying his pistol in his hand. He subsequently gave himself up and was taken on a hand-car at 4 o'clock Sunday morning to Columbus and delivered into the custody of the Sheriff. His examination takes place to-morrow.

The funeral of Taylor took place last evening. The house was filled until there was hardly standing-room, and the services were very impressive. Upon the table that supported his coffin, and upon the casket itself, loving hands had placed wreaths of flowers, singularly in contrast, in their suggestions of peace and loveliness, to the violence and the passions that had laid him low who slept beneath them. Taylor's face, as he lay in the coffin, was a trifle disfigured and discolored, and there was, upon his brow and about his mouth, the transfixed traces of the fierce tempest of wrath and desperation in which his young life had gone out. He had died with his boots on, as men who love that sort of life which every man on the frontier carries in his hand, loves to die. And he had vindicated, even with the last convulsive grip of his death-struggle, his claim to that unflinching courage and inflexible back bone which those who knew him best had accorded to him most freely. He had only died as he had made other men die; but he died admirably. Peace to his ashes.

A Mother Drowns Herself and Her Two Children.

From the Warrenton (Mo.) Chronicle.

A distressing suicide occurred at Holstein last Friday, which, from the peculiar circumstances attending it, and the social standing of the unfortunates, has aroused considerable excitement in that neighborhood. The victims were Mrs. William Sprenger, a daughter of Dr. Charles Ruge, and her two children, aged respectively about 2 and 4 years. It seems, from the best information at hand, that the unfortunate lady left her home in Holstein with the children, taking with her a lunch in a small basket, ostensibly for a walk, and proceeded to a little stream or pond about half a mile distant, near the residence of Hon. A. Muench, where she and the children partook of the lunch. She then deliberately took one of the children under each arm and plunged into the water head first, her head sinking into the soft ground which forms the bed of the pond, and in that position they all three perished. They were discovered on Saturday by a searching party, their failure to return home Friday evening having aroused the fears of their friends who instituted the search. Various causes are assigned for the deplorable occurrence, among which are the infelicity of Mrs. Sprenger's domestic relations, her harsh treatment by those who should have cared for and protected her, &c., about the reliability of which we know nothing. The lady is described to us as being about 35 years of age, very prepossessing and intelligent in her manners and conversation, and the flower of the Ruge family. She seems to have left nothing behind that indicated her purpose to attempt suicide. Whether she deliberately planned her death and that of her children, or committed the fatal deed in a fit of momentary insanity, we shall probably never know; let us hope that in that unknown and untried world into which she was so suddenly ushered, she is at rest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Legions attest to the superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions

Consumption can be cured. Proof, Prescription and Information, worth thousands, sent free for stamped envelope, by Dr. Enoch Warner & Co., Denver, Colorado.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

It is a Crime to exhaust still further the vitality of an already feeble invalid with sharp evacuants and other strength destroying medicines. No case of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, nervous weakness or periodic fever was ever cured in that way. What the debilitated sufferer needs is a remedy in which the properties of an invigorant, a stimulant, a mild aperient, a sedative, and a blood depurent are combined, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only preparation before the world in which these essential sanitary elements are united in the proportions necessary to overcome disease without prostrating the patient. This agreeable and potent vegetable elixir is the truest means of the weak, for it restores the strength of the body, re-establishes functional regularity, enriches the degenerated blood and clears the clouded brain.

"Can't do Without it."—This is what the stage and horse car companies, and livery stable keepers, members of the turf, and all grooms and trainers say of the Mustang Liniment. They "can't do without it." And why? Because it infallibly reduces the external swellings, &c., which, under various names, impair the usefulness and value of the king of quadrupeds, and also because, for sprains, strains, galls, and other injuries to which horse-flesh is liable, it is the most trustworthy preparation in the market. Yet these recommendations comprise only a portion of its claims to public confidence. During a period of more than sixteen years, it has been recognized as a specific for many of the most agonizing disorders which afflict the human family—such as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, lumbago, tic douloureux, sore throat, earache, toothache, and likewise as a peerless application for cuts, bruises, burns, and scalds.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 150 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—$7,500 WILL BUY A ... new two-story dwelling, ... finely finished worth $8,000 ... 200 feet on corner Forty-fourth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., worth $12,000. ... 25 to 15 acres on Forty third-st., worth $34,000; will pay commission for speedy sale; have bargains on the side. ... GEO. M. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CANAL-ST., BEtween Harrison and Mather, 50x100 feet. Inquire of F. J. BOELER, 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS TAYLOR-ST., JUST WEST of Leavitt ... $1,000 each, long time. R C COLE & CO., 162 West Washington-st., or Wright & Tyrrell.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40X100 FEET ON KINZIE-ST., BEtween State and Dearborn. Inquire of A. L. JACKSON, Havelock P. O., Cook County.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st. near Ashland-av. 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences cheap; immediate possession. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 130 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS AT A BARGAIN ON terms to suit, fronting Western-av., Polk st. and Campbell-av.; sidewalks and water; parties wishing to build can borrow money required down. Inquire on the premises or at 135 Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$1,800—$300 CASH, WILL BUY A new cottage and lot 25x125 to 16 foot alley on Thirty-first-st. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN GUNZANHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st., four 25 foot lots on Taylor, near Halsted-st., $60 per foot. The cheapest property in the city. Must be sold this week.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE. SPLENDID LOTS on Michigan and Wabash avenues, near Englewood, at $10 per foot. Streets thrown up, fence built and trees planted. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, Room 7, Wadsworth Block, 181 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON STATE, BURNside, Butterfield, and Arnold-sts., Wentworth and Egan-avs. BARBER & RIEDLE, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET ON TAYLOR-ST., near Halsted, at a bargain. Cheaper than suburban property. JOHN GUNZANHAUSER, 151 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP 2-STORY DWELLING and lot on Rucker-st., near Chicago-av. Call at NICHOLSON'S Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—80 ACRES NEAR THORNton, Cook County. Call at NICHOLSON'S Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Lake View, on line of Dummy Road; shrubbery and fruit in abundance. Inquire for particulars at 122 West Washington, in gold pen and jewelry store of AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES MILK FARM NEAR Chicago, at station; extensive improvements; ... plowed; now meadow. JOHN EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I HAVE FOR SALE or rent, 2 houses of 8 rooms, in North Evanston, and 1 new Gothic house of 7 rooms, in Glencoe. Prices from $2,500 to $3,300. Rent from $20 to $25 per month. Monthly payments will buy a home. Lots will be sold on five years time to those who will build. All who wish to purchase take notice: I deal in no property but my own, and therefore cannot be undersold. Office opposite depot, Evanston, and Room 13, 34 South Canal-st., Chicago. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF DOWNER'S Grove, on the C B & Q R R. 20 miles from Chicago a fine place of nearly 8 acres with good bearing fruit trees, good house and barn; also a good wagon and blacksmith shop doing a good business; will be sold at a bargain and on long time. Apply to JOHN WALLIN, Downer's Grove, Ills.

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FOR SALE—STRANGER, CALL ON JAMES Lusk at St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., 35 miles west of Chicago, and examine and buy his 32 acre residence; it is truly the cheapest thing in the market. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 300 ACRES, under high state of cultivation, with large dwelling-house, barn, orchard, etc., near Kenosha, Wis. For particulars apply to SCHRADER BROS., 105 West Randolph st., Room 22.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM of years, 8 or 10 acres north of Ogdensburg and east of the river, for a florist's and gardener's establishment. Address B 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE for a cash customer. South Side unimproved preferred. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LAUNDRY DOING A SPLENDID BUSINESS in one of the best locations in the city for sale at a great bargain. T. C. LAMB & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

A GOOD BARGAIN—A BOARDING HOUSE with 11 beds, with saloon attached, and all fixtures and all stock, with lease, at low rent; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 170 South Desplaines.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BOOK AND CONFECtionery store, first-class trade, with or without lease, low rent, will be sold at a bargain for a few days. 115 Blue Island-av.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A BOARDING house in a good location can be bought cheap for cash; there are 40 good paying boarders; furniture all new and in good order. Apply 46 North Green-st.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A GROcery doing a good business for sale. Apply at 555 South Jefferson-st.

MARKET AND FIXTURES AND ICE HOUSE for sale. Inquire of BARBER & RIEDLE, corner Twenty ninth and State-sts.

NEWS AND CIGAR STORE IN SPLENDID location for sale; about $300 cash required. 92 South Halsted-st.

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THE HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST IN a first-class paying laundry for sale. Apply No. 9 East Kinzie-st.

$500 WILL PURCHASE A RETIRING partner's interest in an old established real estate office and other business, paying from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in stock costing $1,000; business clears $500 monthly, cash. No bonus or further capital required. 96 West Washington-st., Room 4.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, ORgans, and melodeons constantly on hand at KIMBALL'S, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PIANO STOOL and spread for $75; also pianos to rent on reasonable terms. WM. R. PROSSER, 757 Wabash-av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT, SECOND-hand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner of Wabash-av and Thirteenth-sts.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS IN 44 DIFFERent styles, for parlors, lodges, halls, churches, etc. W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st.

SALESROOM AND MANUFACTORY OF THE Nicholson cabinet organs is at 63 East Indiana-st. Prices, $60 to $850.

THE HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st.

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AGENTS WANTED—FOR CHAMBERLAIN'S great campaign book, THE STRUGGLE OF '72, A Novelty in Political and Popular Literature. Contains a Graphic History of the Republican and Democratic Parties; a racy sketch of the so called Liberal Republican Party; an inside view of the Cincinnati Convention; a mention of the minor tickets or side shows of the campaign. The finest illustrated Book published. In fact, the Book wanted by every American citizen. To secure territory at once, send $1 for outfit. UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "THE Life of Henry Wilson," by Judge Russell and Rev. Elias Nason; the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

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SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES bought, repaired, sold, and rented. Orders received at RICHARDSON'S Real Estate Office, 117 Third-av.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The new improved, sold or rented, on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, Main office City Agents, 338 West Madison-st.; branch, 960 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINES, 111 SOUTH HALsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and work given.

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BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.—To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BETTS'S NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. MANUFACTORIES: 1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR SUPPLYING five tons of best quality hams (smoked and cured in equal proportions), cash on delivery. Address, The Sandwich Bread Company, 213 Randolph-st.

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DIVORCES AND OTHER LAW MATTERS ATtended to on equitable terms; ten years' experience. Address 347 South Clark st., Room 3.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED ON SHORT notice without scandal; experience large; fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 117, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

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AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foresmen's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 75 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers. Elder governor cut-off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, sawmills, ... machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS ... 34 Market-st., Central Block.

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TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, BEtween ... ter-av. Inquire next house, or 22 Central Block. THOS. L. PARKER.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, real estate agent, 229 West Madison-st. No. ... West Adams-st., brown stone front; 12 rooms; all modern improvements; $75 per month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 69 WEST JACKSON-st., 8 rooms, with or without furniture, water and gas, in good repair, with all modern improvements. Apply within or to J. M. MARSHALL, 134 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—22 ABERDEEN-ST.—A PRIVATE family, having more room than they require, would rent a part of their house, furnished or unfurnished, without board, to families or single gentlemen.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, ON MILWAUKEE R. R., Gothic cottage, 10 rooms, 4 acres of ground, looking over the lake; rent only $35 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT—NO. 13 UNION AV., TWO BLOCKS south of Egan-av. and west of Cottage Grove av., new house and barn, large lot. Apply at No. 20 Union-av.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, choice location, north Twentieth-st. South Side for three months. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON MICHIGAN AND Prairie-avs.; stores and rooms, Wentworth av; house at Highwood, fare low; will sell or exchange. M. ANS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NO. 74 HAMILTON-AV., COTTAGE, 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; $25 a month.

TO RENT—HOUSE 643 WABASH-AV., FROM September 1, for 20 to 30 years, on fair terms, for business or residence. Apply to J. NOTTINGHAM, No. 2 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE BLOCK FROM TWENTY-SECond-st., a large front furnished room, with alcove. Apply at 173 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—AT 126 THROOP-ST., FURNISHED two parlors and bed-room, either for business or first-class boarders, all modern improvements, table unexceptionable.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED ROOM for one or two persons, at 343½ South Park-av.

TO RENT—TWO TO THREE FINE ROOMS FURnished, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. Also, stabling for 2 horses. Location, Wabash-av., north of Twenty-eighth st. Address 2 ..., Tribune office. Reference required.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, real estate agent, 229 West Madison-st. 3 rooms at No. 225 West Madison-st.; gas, water, and water-closet; suitable for small family.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, day, week or month for ladies and gentlemen or single gentlemen; good hotel table attached. 273 East Twenty first st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT OFFICE, OVER the Tribune office; 15 South Canal-st.; wide entrance and light; suitable for office, or light manufacturing; power if wanted. Apply to J. F. MARSH, 15 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED office, including desks, cheap. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st., near tunnel.

TO RENT—STORE 34 HUBBARD-COURT. INquire at 400 State-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 229 WEST MADISON-st., 25x70, light and airy; suitable for any light business. Cheap to right party. WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors in new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 330 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Phenix Block, corner Madison-st and Fifth-av. Also, two large rooms on fourth floor, suitable for lithographing or light printing. Rents low. E. EUGENE CADWELL Room 3, No. 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 123 West Washington-st., now occupied with our business; an excellent opportunity for a jeweller; shop room in rear. Apply at store. AIKEN, LAMBERT & CO., Gold Pens and Jewelry.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF FRONT-OFFICE, 2D floor Wadsworth Building, 181 Madison-st. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, Room 7 Wadsworth's Building, 181 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A LONG TERM of years, a building and lot about 50x150 feet, and three to four stories high, for manufacturing purposes. Address FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on one of the avenues south of Sixteenth and north of Twenty-sixth-st., for 4 or 6 months, by a gentleman and wife having no children; would like to rent of some one going out of the city for the summer. The best of city references will be given. Address A. B., care of Carrier No. 15.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH FROM 5 to 8 rooms, with or without barn, on West Side, not over 8 blocks north or south of Madison-st., and east of Union Park. Address, stating rent and location, J. M. C., 225 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL LIGHTED third or fourth floor with elevator, for light manufacturing, not to exceed $600. Address V 49, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Furnished rooms with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water. References.

220 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARDING AND lodging, $5 per week.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FOUR GENtlemen can be accommodated with first-class table board.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT with board, one large room suitable for two gentlemen, also one single room.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of front rooms suitable for gentleman and wife with board.

980 WEST MADISON-ST.—GENTLEMEN can obtain good board, with well-furnished sleeping apartments, at $5 per week.

South Side.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS with board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 506 Wabash av.

761 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, ELEGANT furnished room, with first-class board in a private family.

809 WABASH-AV.—FRONT PARLOR, FURnished, suitable for physician or dentist. Also, front and single rooms, with first-class board.

1027 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT room, nicely furnished, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER OF TWENTY-second-st. and Wabash-av.—Suites of family rooms, single rooms, and first class day board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE to obtain board in a private family. Address L 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM for self and wife. To be permanent, must have good board and nicely furnished room. Address T, 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY SOUTH OF Madison-st., west of Aberdeen, by a single gentleman. Address F. C. & W., care of SIBLEY, 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 6, near Madison st. and Sealey-av., a black Morocco memorandum bill book, containing some papers. The pay a liberal reward if the same are left at 774 West ... owner would be glad to get them back again, and will ... Madison-st.

LOST—IF THE MAN WHO CAUGHT AN IRON grey horse with a rope halter on at the corner of Carroll and Sangamon-sts., on the 6th inst., will return him to 146 North Union-st., he will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—STRAYED ON THE MORNING OF the 7th inst., a large Gray Horse 7 years old, white face and eyes. A liberal reward will be paid by returning him to 486 West Lake-st., BLODGETT & LEE.

STRAYED—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE ABOUT 15½ hands with the hair rubbed off of his right hip. Any one returning him to 241 West Randolph st. will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED—JULY 6, 1872, FROM NO. 405 BRISt.-st., two mules, one large and one small, with halters on. E. HAMES.

STOLEN—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, AT NEW Lenox, Will County, on the night of July 3, 1872, one span of mares, one a gray roan, 4 years old, with the hair worn off under the collar; the other a bright bay, black mane and tail, 5 years old; each weighing between 1,000 and 1,100 pounds. Also, a Democrat wagon, buffalo robe, blanket, and light buggy harness, with white metal trimmings. $100 will be paid for the return of said property, or information where it can be found. JEROME DOXTADER, New Lenox, Will Co., Ill.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—FROM CORNER OF Thirty eighth and Arnold-sts., a bay mare, with the right hind foot white to the ankle, and a white blaze in her forehead; fat, and weighing about 1,200 pounds. Any one that can give any information about her will be liberally rewarded by addressing J. CRAWFORD, at 37 Illinois-st.

TAKEN UP—A DARK BAY HORSE ABOUT 15 hands high; can be found by applying to A. RICH & SON, Dalton Station, Cook County, Ill.

THE MAN WHO WAS SEEN TO TAKE UP A small white poodle slut on Saturday evening, corner Jackson and Desplaines-sts. return to 37 Pierce-st. and save himself further trouble; he is well known.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WISHES A horse and buggy for a few weeks for its keep, will only be used evenings for pleasure driving, and will receive the best of care. Address Room No. 26 Grand Central Hotel or call.

A GRAY MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, GREAT SPEED, fit for buggy, for sale; also a good working horse, 7 years old, weight 1,175 pounds, fit for express or teaming; two days trial allowed; the owner parts with them for want of use. To be seen at the Union Exchange, corner State and Twelfth-sts.; call on Monday.

FOR SALE—PAIR WORK HORSES, $160. SEVeral nice drivers cheap. Open buggy, top buggy, and two seated carriages, harness, &c. 58 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 LEATHER TOP BUGGY; cheap, warranted, and horse and harness if wanted, at 756 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO SEATED EXTENsion top phaeton; 1 square box-top wagon; 1 Democrat; 1 light express; 2 second hand buggy poles; at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS horse, buggy, and harness; horse is 8 years old, perfectly sound and kind, and afraid of nothing, is a good roadster; buggy is new, only run 3 weeks, is a light, open Concord. Address H 56, Tribune office.

IT IS A FACT THAT WE HAVE ON HAND THE largest assortment of carriages in the West, which we are bound to sell at prices that will astonish you; we have them on hand and must sell them; give us a call before purchasing elsewhere; all kinds of work made to order and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

STORAGE—PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY can find storage for their carriages, buggies, &c., at 42 and 44 Congress-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A PEDDLER WAGON, suitable for notions. Address for three days W 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE, STYLISH AND A good stepper, must not cost over $150 cash. Address 738 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN with good business talent, and a cash capital of $3,000, is wanted as a partner in an established paying business. A rare chance for the right man. Address PARTNER, 318 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF interest in a safe, sure, and profitable business, now established in this city. Capital required $5,000. For particulars call on or address S, 404 Wabash-av., Chicago. No humbug.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE clothing house just opening in this market. Address Z 17, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE a good hand and is correct at figures. If such a one wants to work for moderate pay, where he can learn to keep books, he can address, with references, W 20, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—BY 20TH OF AUGUST, A STRICTly first-class cutter, one who has experience and acquaintance in the city trade, and can give good references as to ability and character. Address, for two weeks, with reference, and state salary for one or three years, MERCHANT TAILOR, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITER, also helper for cook, for restaurant and hotel at 177 Michigan-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO TAKE CARE of team and drive a carriage. Apply at Northeast corner State and Twenty-first-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN WITH WIFE, furniture, etc., to work on a farm near city and board five men; good house, garden, etc., provided. Address N 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 GOOD TEAMSTERS AND FARM hands; must be sober and willing to work. A. S. PIPER & CO., 15 Fuller st.

WANTED—FIVE QUARRYMEN, TWO WOOD teams and two lime burners, corner of Lincoln and Barbine-sts. R. H. HUBELL.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR THE CITY, WITH $5 to $10 capital for an easy business paying $15 weekly. A. RAY, 200 West Randolph st., Chicago.

WANTED—3,500 RAILROAD LABORERS TO work on the following roads now building: Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central, West End, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, Detroit & Bay City. We furnish transportation to all, and pay from $2.00 to $2.50 per day; board, $4.00; plenty of station work from 25 to 30c per yard. Also want men for chopping ties at 15c apiece in Indiana. We furnish work to men on farms, saw mills, brick yards, &c. Apply for further particulars, to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN TO REPRESent the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago. The plans of this company are new and popular, making premiums about 1-3 old rates, and placing the company beyond competition. Liberal inducements to No. 1 men. Home office 73 and 80 VanBuren-st.

WANTED—TWO TRAVELLING SALESMEN, one for country and one for city, in the crockery, glass, and china trade. Only such men need apply who are thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address Y, Tribune office.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR THE CHICAGO & Milwaukee Railroad, near the city; wages $2 a day for good shovellers. Apply this morning at 10 North Desplaines-st., corner of Carroll.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON FARM near city; wife must be good washer and ironer; no children. Inquire from 11 to 3, to CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—50 TRACKLAYERS AND SPIKERS; wages $2.50; free fare; no office fees; agent goes with the men to-night. Bring your baggage to 21 West Randolph. ANGELL & COAKER.

WANTED—SPIKERS, ROCKMEN, TIE-CUTters and graders for the North Pacific and different other railroads in various States, at the highest wages; also, sawmill, farm hands, and men for city work. For particulars apply to ANGELL & COAKER, Agents, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS; ALSO 25 sawmill hands; free fare. Apply at 23 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO-DAY 10 MEN FOR COPPER mine, 500 laborers and 50 track layers, fare furnished, at 127 West Washington st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 500 LABORers for Wisconsin; wages, $2.25 to $2.50 per day; fare furnished. Also farm and saw mill hands; free fare; also miners and laborers for Lake Superior. Apply at 23 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—MEN FOR THE Minomonee, Escanaba, Wisconsin Central, and Northwestern Railways; wages, $2.00 to $2.50. 30 saw mill and farm hands; wages, $28 to $35 per month and board. Apply at 59 West Randolph or 73 West Kinzie-st. Free fare to all places.

WANTED—FOR SMALL VARIETY AND dramatic company, 5 or 6 professionals; must be young man and of sober habits. Address by letter only, C. R. FISLER, 367 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 163 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—THREE GOOD FARM HANDS; call Monday afternoon. HART & BIGGS, 348 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COLORED DINING-ROOM BOYS. Apply at office, Sherman House, at 9 a. m. Monday.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD, SERVICEABLE GIRL for general housework in a family of six; Norwegian, Swedish, or German. Apply at 34½ Western-av. near Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 162 Walnut-st, near Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron at 1228 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 163 WARREN-AV., A COOK; Norwegian or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer for a small family. Wages, $4 per week. Apply at 329 Warren-av., corner Oakley.

WANTED—AT 75 ASHLAND AV., A GOOD cook, washer and ironer. Good city references required. None but experienced girls need apply; wages $4.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A private family, at No 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st. Good wages will be paid to one well recommended.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 120 ELLIS-AV., near Wabpansch.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, SECOND or kitchen girl, and boy to wait on tables at a restaurant, at 123½ Michigan-av. F. H. DRAKE, proprietor.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL, TO COOK, wash and iron. 929 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS—ONE FOR HOUSEwork and the other for waiter. Apply to J. HOGAN, 318 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, where a second girl is kept. Apply 595 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A private family with best of references, English preferred. Apply at Room 42 Union building, corner Madison and Market.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL AS NURSE. Apply at 623 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN—AS cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Apply to Tribune office, 15 Canal-st., or at 3 Groveland Park, Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl as child's nurse. Best of references required. Apply to Mrs. B at the Metropolitan Hotel, Michigan-av. and Fourteenth st., between 2 and 4 o'clock Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO DO KITCHEN work, and the other to do up-stairs work. Inquire at 291 Calumet-av this (Monday) afternoon.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK IN private family. Keep two girls. Pay $4 to $4.50 for competent girl. GEO. H. HESS, southeast cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, TO live as one in a family of four, at 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, to whom good wages will be paid. Apply 496 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 197 Ellis-av., near Egan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, OR help, at 19 Charles-place; also a good washer and ironer. Good wages given. Call for 3 days.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH AND assist in the kitchen, at 199 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family. Apply at 378 West Monroe-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SHIRTMAKERS WITH Wheeler & Wilson machines, at 773 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER OR A girl to take charge of a house where she can find a good home. Apply at 243 South Western-av. PETER MARTIN.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SHIRT-IRONERS and polishers, at 105½ North Wells-st on Monday by 9 in the morning.

WANTED—WET NURSE, WHITE OR COLored. References required. Apply at No. 797 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced bookkeeper with a reliable wholesale house. Address P. O. Box 94.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS and builders. A competent draughtsman wants a situation. Address Q 13, Tribune office, this day only.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS custom cutter of sixteen year's experience between this and the first of September. Address for two days X 54, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN who has had a large travelling experience, with some first class house as superintendent, agent or salesman. The highest city and Eastern references given. Address BUSINESS, care E. W. Cole, Esq., Room 17 Central Block, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestic.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl at second work, with good references if required. Address 280 Twenty second st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS IN A private family where there is but one servant. South Side preferred. Apply for 2 days at 284 Third av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE KEEPER by a respectable middle-aged widow lady. A home desired more than high wages. References if required. Address S, 84, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A RETIRED PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS on fine jewelry, watches, and diamonds, &c., at half usual rates for a short or long time; entirely confidential. Address P O Box 151.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 128 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

LOANS FROM $100 ON FURNITURE, DIAmonds, watches, at low interest. 37 West Madison-st., up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $5,000 to $50,000 at 9 per cent, smaller sums to suit, and houses on leased ground. Real estate paper bought. B GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,000 and upwards. WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, by G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURities, long or short time; no time without delay. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS ESTELLE GRAY: PLEASE send your address to W 15 Tribune office, and hear from an acquaintance.

PERSONAL—S. M. & C. DOLLAR STORE, sorry my note was too late, will meet you on corner Desplaines and Washington-sts. Wednesday evening 7 sharp. BUSINESS.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE ADDRESS of Ann Ryan, who is supposed to live near Chicago, and who formerly owned land in Midland Co., Mich. N. H. HOYT, East Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE Chicago Tribune since the fire. Address R 16, Tribune office.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Supreme Court Strikes a Line to Distinguish the Political from Judicial Power—The Eminent Domain Sections of the Chicago Charter Unconstitutional—Important Decision by Judge McAllister—The City Courts on Saturday.

THE SUPREME COURT.

POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL POWER.

The Supreme Court, in the latest decisions, furnished one which aptly draws the line between the political and judicial power. This was in the case of Arthur D. Rich v. the City of Chicago, but actually covering twenty-two cases, objections to one assessment. As the result of this decision, we learn, among other things, that for about fifteen years cities, towns, and railroads have been exercising rights of eminent domain after an unconstitutional fashion, but in view of circumstances stated, the Court has resolved *stare decisis et non quieta movere.*

The opinion is written by Judge McAllister, to whose share it has fallen to write nearly all the decisions in relation to our own matters of taxation and assessment, which have almost formed a guide book for our Assessors and Collectors, if they will study the series. The cases decided were submitted at the September term of 1870, and the argument was elaborate. The opinion of the Court covers all the propositions made:

MCALLISTER J. These cases purport to arise upon proceedings instituted by the corporate authorities of the city of Chicago for the condemnation of land in order to widen Michigan avenue from Twenty-second to Thirty-second streets in said city. Application was made at the March term, 1870, of the Superior Court of Chicago, for judgment upon the Collector's report, and judgment ordered, from which an appeal was taken to this Court. The questions presented which we propose to consider being common to all of the cases, they will consequently all be treated in one case.

The first point made questions the sufficiency of the oath taken by the Commissioners. The sixth section of chapter seven of the charter declares that "before proceeding to make said assessment the Commissioners shall be sworn, faithfully to execute their duties according to the best of their ability." The oath which was taken not only contains the very language first quoted, but goes further, specifying certain duties, but not all which they were required to perform in the premises. These specifications being consistent as far as they went, with the oath which they were required to take, cannot vitiate the proceeding.

The second objection is, that it was not sufficiently shown that the newspaper in which certain notices were claimed to have been published had been duly designated as the corporation newspaper. The charter, in every instance except one, when notices are required to be published, says that they shall be published in "the corporation newspaper." This paper was conducted as the corporation newspaper, and this fact seems to have been notorious. All official acts of the city required to be published had, for a long period of time, been published in it, so that, as affecting the public and third persons, proof that the paper in question was conducted notoriously as the corporation newspaper, and so recognized by the city authorities was *prima facie* sufficient, without introducing a resolution of the Council designating it as such. All rules of evidence are adopted for practical purposes in the administration of justice, and must be so applied as to promote the ends for which they were designed. Moreover, the general rule that the best evidence of which the case in its nature is susceptible must be produced, is subject to exception where the general convenience require it; proof, for example, that an individual has acted notoriously as a public officer, is *prima facie* evidence of his official character, without producing his commission or appointment. (1 Greene, Ev., Sec. 83.)

The third objection assails the foundation of the entire proceeding, and is one of a graver character. The appellant's counsel insists that the judgment should be reversed, on the ground that the provisions of the city charter relative to the taking of private property for public use are unconstitutional and void, because they purport to vest the Board of Public Works and the Common Council of the City of Chicago with authority to inaugurate proceedings in their discretion, for taking such property, to determine all preliminary facts and fix the compensation to be made; to effectuate by their own acts the condemnation of the property of a citizen, and divest him thereof, and their decision is made final and conclusive. This, it is claimed, is the exercise of judicial authority which, by the division of the powers of the Government by the State Government, has expressly prohibited to all departments of the Government not belonging to the judicial, and neither the Board of Public Works or the Common Council can be said to belong in any sense to the Judicial Department. On the other hand, the counsel for the corporation insists that none of the guarantees of the Constitution as to the inviolability of private property have any application to the exercise of the right of eminent domain; that it is the attribute of political sovereignty, an inherent political right, whose exercise is an act of political administration, and the form and manner of its performance is such as the Legislature may prescribe; that the "State, through the Legislature, is only restrained in the exercise of the power by the express limitation in the power, *eo nomine*, contained in the Constitution, to wit, the making of just compensation." He claims that notwithstanding this limitation upon the power it is a subject resting entirely within legislative discretion, and beyond the domain of the judicial department, for, he says "that the Constitutional provisions as to the division of the powers of Government have no application to the exercise of the right of eminent domain."

If we correctly understand the position of the counsel it is that of legislative supremacy over private property taken or applied to public use as absolute as that asserted and conceded by the British Parliament.

The absolutism of the English Parliament is fully asserted in the following decision. In speaking of Turnpike acts, Paving acts etc., Lord Kenyon said: "If the Legislature thought it necessary, as they do in many cases, they would enable the Commissioners to award satisfaction to the individuals who happen to suffer; but if there be no such power, the parties are without remedy, provided the Commissioners do not exceed their jurisdiction." Governor etc. v. Meredith, 4 Term. [R. 795.

We had supposed that the restraints which have been placed upon the supremacy of the Legislatures on the rights of private property was a distinguishing feature of the American from the English system. The right to first compensation required by our Constitution to be made as a condition precedent to the exercise of the right of eminent domain, is of little value if the Legislature may rest the power of final adjudication in any sort of a tribunal it chooses. Of what value would all the vaunted rights of freemen be if the Legislature could clothe every petty Magistrate in the land with authority to pass final decrees of forfeiture of such rights as caprice, malice, or popular clamor might dictate! Rights of persons, and of property, may be recognized in the theory of government as fundamental and sacred; may be solemnly enunciated in the Constitution; still so long as they exist only in contemplation of law, and are left without the adequate means for their protection and enforcement, they are of no more practical value to the individual than the most barren abstraction of theorists.

Decisions of other States have been cited to show that in choosing the instrumentalities through which compensations shall be ascertained, the discretion of the Legislature has no limit. We can say with confidence, that the construction of some of these rules are unlike ours. To those of some of the other states whose decisions are referred to, we have not access but from the decisions themselves must conclude that they are essentially different. We will take, for example, the language of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, quoted by the counsel for the city. "Assessment by the Canal Commissioners," says the Court, "is as fully authorized by the Constitution as an assessment by any other tribunal. A sovereign State is not liable to an action at law against her consent, and the right of trial by jury has no existence in such case. The mode of assessment rests with the Legislature, and the common law courts have no authority to question the justice of the decrees of tribunals clothed with power to make final adjudication on the subject." Lyat v. Commonwealth, 19 Penn. State Rep., 460. Here the award is characterized as a "decree," a "final adjudication" of the subject, and the Canal Commissioners are termed a tribunal authorized by the Constitution, but where, among all the provisions of the Constitution of 1848, under which the charter of Chicago was passed, will be found any authority to create such a tribunal.

The "Commissioners of the Board of Public Works are mere ministerial officers, and the Common Council a quasi Legislative body. Where does the Legislature derive authority to create either or both into a tribunal to hear and finally determine questions of law and fact, to pass decrees and make final adjudications of the subject? The counsel says, by virtue of an inherent political right, the attribute of political sovereignty, the power of public administration upon private property whenever the public might require its appropriation. He says "the right of eminent domain is taken in sovereignty, and exists *dehors* the Constitution, and no provision of a Constitution which by its laws does not refer to that right has been held by a court to be any limitation upon the Legislature as to the mode in which the power is to be exercised." There is no doubt but the right in question is inherent in sovereignty, like the power of taxation. Without constitutional restraints, the only security which any citizen would have from an unjust and oppressive exercise of it would be in the wisdom and justice of the representative body and its dependence on its constituents; but that security has not been deemed sufficient. Limitations requiring equality and uniformity have been placed by the Constitution upon the power of taxation, which, when disregarded or transcended by the Legislature, may authorize the withdrawal of the subject from what would otherwise be the arbitrary discretion of that body, and brought within judicial cognizance—City of Chicago v. Larned, 34 Ill., 203; The People v. Bradley, 39 Ib., 130; 44 Ib., 229, 240. So, in the same spirit of jealousy, the bill of rights declares: "Nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives in the General Assembly, nor without just compensation being made to him." Is not this a reference in terms to the right? And is it not obvious that the Legislature cannot do as it chooses, and leave those who happen to suffer by the exercise of the right, without remedy, and with a nominal one only, as the English Parliament may? The language is not directory; it is negative, prohibitory; that is, the right shall not be exercised at all, except upon the condition of just compensation being made to the owner.

Who shall determine what is just compensation? If the Legislature can prescribe both the tribunals and the elements of the judgment, then the decrees of such tribunals, no matter how far short of the Constitutional requirements, would be final and conclusive, and the party affected left without other remedy so long as the tribunal kept within its jurisdiction. Such consequences could not have escaped the vigilant attention of the framers of the Constitution.

By Section 2, of Article 9, of the Constitution, it is declared that "the General Assembly shall provide for levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or her property." The act of fixing valuation and making assessments is judicial in its nature. Weaver v Devendorf, 3 Denio, 117; Prosser v. Secor, 5 Barb., 607. But so careful were the framers of the Constitution to observe harmony of principle in that instrument, and at the same time establish a convenient mode of exercising the power of taxation as limited, the section further provides "such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." If they had intended that the question of just compensation when private property should be taken or applied to public use should, like that of valuation for purposes of taxation, be ascertained by such person or persons as the General Assembly should direct, would they not have said so? If such had been the intention, why is the authority expressly given in the one case and omitted in the other? We think such was not the intention, and that it is apparent from the whole instrument that, in exercising the right of eminent domain, it was intended that the Legislature should address itself to the Judiciary. Limitations are placed upon the sovereign powers, both of taxation and eminent domain, by requiring uniformity of valuation to be the standard of the former, and just compensation as the condition to the exercise of the latter. The act of ascertaining the value is, as we have said, judicial in its nature. The Constitution carefully authorizes the designation of persons not of the Judicial Department to ascertain the value for the purposes of taxation, but as carefully withholds authority to designate any person or special tribunal to assess compensation for taking private property. It declares the division of power of the Government into three distinct departments, and that each of these departments shall be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit, those which are legislative to one, those which are executive to another, and those which are judicial to another. Then follows this emphatic prohibition: "No person or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others." If the determination of the question of just compensation, with its incidents, be in its nature a judicial proceeding, then under what department does the power to make it properly belong? To this question there can be but one answer, and that is to the Judicial Department.

Then the question arises, is the determination of that question with the incidents a practical act? "Award," says Pierce, speaking of the condemnation of land for railroad purposes, "is a judicial act, and unless appealed from becomes like judgments at law, *res judicata* and cannot be collaterally impeached." Pierce on Railways, 58, and note 1, where many authorities are cited in support of the text. Judge Cooley, in his excellent work upon Constitutional Limitations, speaking of the same subject, says: "What the tribunal shall be which is to assess the compensation must be determined either by the Constitution or the statute, which provides for the appropriation. The case is not one where as matter of right the party is entitled to a trial by jury, unless the Constitution has provided that tribunal for the purpose. Nevertheless, the proceeding is judicial in its character, and the party in interest is entitled to have an impartial tribunal and the usual rights and privileges which attend judicial investigations." Cooley, Const. Lim., 563.

We have given expression to the views of a majority of the Court, and it is apparent from what has been said that if the question were a new one we should have great difficulty in reconciling with the Constitution the taking of private property for public use without ascertaining the compensation through the machinery furnished by the Judicial Department of the Government. We are, however, of the opinion that this proceeding, which is for the assessment of the damages against property especially benefited, is open to no Constitutional objection. The ninth chapter of the Charter makes it indispensable to the sale of real estate for non-payment of such an assessment that the judgment of some Court of general jurisdiction be had upon the warrant. The acts of the Commissioners may therefore be considered as ministerial and not judicial. They are the means by which the proceedings are initiated, and the cause brought before the Court, and for that purpose are valid.

It follows from what has been said that, upon a proper objection being made in the Court to which application is made for judgment, all questions pertaining to the damages ascertained or benefits conferred by the proposed condemnation of land or other property for public uses may be raised and tried in the Court in which judgment is sought upon the warrant and the right to raise for decision, any question going to the jurisdiction of the Court is one which pertains to all judicial proceedings and can not be denied in this case. Creote v. Chicago, Sep. 7, 1870, unreported.

In the opinion of a majority of the Court the former decisions, holding the award of the Commissioners conclusive, should be overruled. This is a question merely of procedure as to which the former ruling of the Court may be changed without injury to any one. But Courts are controlled by different principles in regard to past decisions, under and upon the faith of which the community has acted for a series of years, and as to which a change of decision would lead to great public embarrassment and confusion, by disturbing the rights of public and private property. It must not, therefore, be implied from what has been said, that we are disposed to hold invalid the almost innumerable condemnations which have been made in past years for streets, highways, and other public purposes, under statutes which provide no mode for bringing the matter in issue before the Judicial Department of the Government. This Court expressly decided, in 1857, that the power of eminent domain might be exercised by the ascertainment of compensation by Commissioners, under laws providing no mode of appeal to the judicial power. During the fifteen years which have since elapsed, the Legislature and the public have acted under the authority of that decision. Not only has land been condemned in this manner for streets in cities and railway purposes, but all public highways in counties under township organization have been opened under a law which provided no mode of appealing to the Courts. The Constitution of 1870 having abrogated this mode of condemnation and by express language made it indispensable to the right of eminent domain that the compensation shall be ascertained by a jury and consequently in judicial proceeding, it is therefore unnecessary for this Court to overrule its former decision for the protection of private property in the future. A decision overruling the former one would act practically only upon the past, and the effect would be disastrous, and disastrous to an extreme degree. We deem it inconsistent with our judicial duty and a true spirit of conservatism which should govern Courts, to pronounce such a judgment.

We have discussed this question because argued at length by counsel, and to assert what a majority of the Court hold to be correct principles; but as the question is rendered by the new Constitution of no practical importance for the future, we deem it our duty to apply the doctrine of *stare decisis* when asked to make a decision that would close so many streets and highways, and be productive of so much litigation and confusion without any compensatory results either to the public or private individual. For the reason assigned we do not hold this judgment reversible, for the unconstitutionality of the statute.

But there are other errors assigned that are fatal.

Appellants, among other objections, filed the objection to the judgment that there was no valid ordinance commanding the improvement and the assessment to be made. Upon the hearing, objectors introduced a certified copy from the office of the City Clerk, of all the proceedings of record from the first report of the Commissioners recommending the work. In that report they stated that the improvement was not asked for by the petition of the owners of a majority of the property to be assessed. In such cases the fourth Section of Chapter 7 of the Charter declares that the improvement "shall be ordered only by the votes of at least three-fourths of all the Aldermen present; such vote to be entered by ayes and noes on the record of the Common Council." It does not appear from the record introduced or otherwise, that this improvement was ordered by the votes of three-fourths of all the Aldermen present, and it appears affirmatively, that the vote was not entered by ayes and noes on the record. We must, therefore, regard the objection as well taken.

From such certified copy of record given in evidence, it also appears that the only proof of the notice of the Commissioners of their meeting to make the assessment, and of making application to the Council for condemnation, was a certificate, purporting to be made by the publisher of the corporation newspaper, that the notice had been published in that paper six days consecutively, excepting Sundays and holidays, commencing with the particular day, but not stating the date of the last paper containing the same as the statute requires. There was no evidence on behalf of the city that this notice was, in fact, published, and, when the objectors introduced the whole record, which failed to show that the notice was given as required by the charter, the onus was cast upon the city to prove the fact by competent evidence. Failing to do so, the intendment must be against the fact.

There is still another ground of reversal. None of these records contain a *placita*. Lawrence v. Fast, 20 Ill., 338. Dukes v. Rowley, 24 Ill., 210.

For the reasons given, this judgment must be reversed and cause remanded.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury having returned into Court ninety-six bills, adjourned over until the 23d instant, and thereupon the Court proceeded to arraign the parties in jail charged with crime, to plead.

REFORM SCHOOL.

John Dougherty, for larceny, and John McCauley for a similar offence, were sent, the first for two years and the other for eighteen months to the Reform School.

REMANDED.

Eight men and boys and one woman pleaded guilty of larceny and were remanded to await sentence day at the end of the term. They were Samuel Miller, larceny of two pairs of pants; Samuel Hipp, larceny of $16; Thomas Hardin, larceny of a $15 pair of spectacles, Albert Dawe, larceny of $3 worth of weights and hinge; James Brown, the larceny of $15 worth of iron; Patrick Dwyer, larceny of clothing; John Mulvey and Michael Sheily, larceny of two bed quilts and a $9 shawl, and Ellen Norton for the felonious taking of a watch and chain valued at $150.

SENTENCES SUSPENDED.

Mary Murphy committed three acts of larceny. She took a dollar dress, a chemise and pair of drawers, and one shirt. Sentence was suspended, as it was in the cases of Mary and Sarah Melran, who appropriated between them two pairs of shoes.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

NEW SUITS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by E Lorwitz against Abraham Lyman, the demand being for $1,000.

Trespass was instituted by Nicholas Leber and Valentine Hoffman, against Samuel Vial, George B. Weaver, and Frantz Lehman, the damages being laid at $2,000.

Jerome B. and Beverly A Chambers sue Frank Gazzolle for alleged breach of covenant. The damages are laid at $5,000.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out by Thomas Reidy, for the custody of the control of Matilda Reidy, his daughter. He alleges that the daughter has been away from his house since July 1, in the custody, which he complains of, of Amelia and Mary Greener.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

This is the day set for the trial of the divorce proceeding of Barnum Blake against Christine, his wife. This cause promises to entertain a jury for a week or two. Both parties are sanguine and litigious. The depositions are voluminous, and the counsel on each side are competent to conduct a lengthened warfare, nevertheless the heat of the weather.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

PROGRESS RETARDED.

Progress upon the trial calendar of this Court was delayed by the fact that no one was ready to take up any causes out of order. The appeal from the Commissioners' award in the condemnation of the Bigelow Block is first in order for to-day.

Dr. McLeod's Funeral.

The funeral of Dr. Norman McLeod took place on June 20, at Glasgow, and was attended by every expression of public sympathy and respect. As the cortege passed through the streets the bells of the city churches were tolled, and the band of the Nineteenth Regiment and of the Volunteer Artillery played the Dead March in "Saul." There were in the procession Dr. Robertson, of Balmoral, on behalf of the Queen; the Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh; the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the congregation of the Barony Church, and several hundred clergymen of all denominations in Scotland. At the grave Dr. Robertson, by command of the Queen and the royal family, placed on the coffin three wreaths of immortelles. The first, from Her Majesty, bore the inscription, "A token of respect and friendship from Queen Victoria;" the second, "A token of respect from Prince Leopold;" and the third, "A token of respect from Princess Beatrice."

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Town Trustees—Bills Audited—Town Plats Approved—Special Assessments Ordered—Saloon Licenses Applied For—Anxious to Assume City Airs—Police Reports.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park, was held at the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon. Present, President Cady, and Trustees Barney, Clark, Dayle, Hale, and Waldron. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Bills were audited by the committees, and ordered to be paid, amounting to $3,141.87, and a large number of other bills were presented and referred to the various committees.

TOWN PLATS.

The following town plats were approved: Morton, Clement and Honore's Resubdivision of Block 9, in Drexel & Smith's Subdivision of the west ½ of the northwest ¼ and the west ½ of the west ½ of the southwest ¼ of Sec. 11, 38, 14. Derwin Harvey's Subdivision in the southeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 10, 38, 14. O A Bogue's Subdivision of that part of the southeast ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Sec. 14, 38, 14, lying west of the Illinois Central R R.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

This Committee reported favorably on the petition of Aaron Bliss, and it was ordered to refund him $68.95 on Greenwood avenue sidewalk, and $90 on Greenwood avenue improvement.

It was resolved that the ordinances passed June 15, 1872, for the improvement of Wabash and Prairie avenues, be rescinded, it having been ascertained that one of the Commissioners then elected is a non-resident.

An ordinance was reported and adopted to grade Wabash avenue, from Thirty-ninth street to Sixty-third street, and to cover the same twenty-four feet wide with broken stone to the depth of twelve inches. The cost was estimated at $56,000, and Henry E. Pickett and Daniel H. Horne were elected the Commissioners.

Also, an ordinance was passed to improve Prairie avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first street, in the same manner. The cost was estimated at $28,000, and Winchester Hall and Daniel H. Horne were elected the Commissioners.

SALOON LICENSES.

The following petitions were presented for saloon licenses: Henry Wendt, State street; Theodore Gehring, Kensington station; Charles Le Fleur, State street; James Lilly, State street; Patrick J. Geary, State street; Nathaniel Hawkins, Hyde Park avenue; Henry Larsen, South Chicago; S. K. Edwards, South Chicago Hotel; Pearce & Benjamin, Hyde Park House; Matthew McGraw, Hyde Park avenue. All referred to Committee on Licenses, to report at the next meeting the amount of bonds to be required, and what new rules are necessary under the new Liquor law.

PETITIONS WERE RECEIVED

from Wm. L. Baker, to have certain town orders in his hands accepted by the Treasurer and made payable at a bank. Laid over.

From friends of Mr. Farnum, whose house was burned, for relief. Referred to the Supervisor.

From owners of property on Forty-second street, to have the same property opened to a uniform width of 66 feet from Cottage Grove avenue to State street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

CITY OF HYDE PARK.

From a large number of the legal voters of the town of Hyde Park, who voted at the last municipal election held in said town to submit to the vote of the qualified electors of said town the question as to whether said town of Hyde Park shall become incorporated as a city under the act of the General Assembly, approved April 10, 1872, entitled, 'An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages.' Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The President explained the process of the new departure.

1 Petitions must be presented by one eighth of the legal voters, before the Board can order the election.

2. Election notices must be given not less than thirty days.

3 The Board to name the time, the place, and the judges.

4. The President to give notice in a newspaper, if one is published in the town; if not, by five posted notices in each election district.

5. Ballots to be printed "for or against organization under city law."

6 At the same election, there is to be submitted the question of minority representation.

7. The Board to canvass the returns, and cause the result to be published.

8. If the majority are in favor of city organization, the town is deemed organized thenceforth, and all town officers then in office are to continue until their successors are qualified.

9. The President to give notice of an election of city officers ten days before the election.

10. City officers so elected are to hold office until the next succeeding third Tuesday in April.

11. After a city organization is adopted, within three months thereafter a certified copy of the town records on the subject is to be filed with the County Recorder and the Secretary of State.

12 At the first city election, Aldermen are to be elected on a general ticket.

13 If submitted to a vote of the people and voted down, the question of city organization is not to be submitted again for four years.

The reasons impelling citizens to favor the adoption of city organization and the want of powers not granted by the present charter, but needed in the present condition of our growth and progress:

1. To obtain a supply of lake water.
2. To regulate the railroads.
3. To dispose of nuisances.
4. To make temporary loans.
5. To open and straighten streets.

IMPROVED PIERS.

Mr Durham exhibited models of his improved section-sand filled-piers, which he proposed to furnish with or without interior sewers and to warrant for any reasonable time, at an expense of $7 to $10 per lineal foot and 12 to 14 feet wide.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Chief Justice Sampson submitted his monthly report of town cases, which was placed on file.

Captain George W. Binford reported 27 arrests for the month; fines assessed, $190.50; fines collected; $165 50; of which cases 14 were for bathing in the lake, 10 drunks, 3 for shooting on Sunday; 10 were Americans, 4 Irish, 4 Germans, 4 English, 2 Scotch, 2 Swedes, and 1 French. Were arrested by the Captain 2, Madden 15, Hunt 6, Ryan 1, Fogerty 2, Maynard 1.

KENWOOD ARTESIAN WELL.

Mr. Hale reported that the Kenwood artesian well had reached a depth of eleven hundred and fifty feet, and some water.

Adjourned to Saturday, July 13.

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. William Wagner, ex-Coroner of Cook County—Funeral Services Yesterday Afternoon.

Dr. William Wagner, ex-Coroner of this county, died at his residence, No 458 North Wells street, on Friday, after an illness of four months. He was born in Carlsruhe, Baden, in 1825, and prosecuted his medical studies there. After having completed his education, and when about to commence the practice of his profession, the troubles of 1848 broke out. Wagner was then an active politician, and strongly imbued with revolutionary principles. He publicly championed the cause of the revolutionists, and boldly denounced the Government, charging it with having wrested liberty from the people and placed them under tyrannous restrictions. Like nearly all the young men of his native place, he joined the ranks of the army whose cause he had so fearlessly espoused. The disastrous end of that badly-managed movement brought down the wrath of the Government upon the heads of those who were connected with it. Many were compelled to fly to other countries, young Wagner among the rest. He went to Switzerland, and remained there a short time practising medicine. But the anger of his Government followed him even there, and he was again compelled to seek an asylum. He chose the United States immediately after arriving here, he settled down in Utica, N.Y. The slow, easy-going habits of the East did not suit him, however, and he decided to move to Chicago, in the spring of 1851. He continued to reside here until the day of his death. At the breaking out of the war he joined the First Hecker Regiment (Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers), as surgeon, and remained with it during its first term of service. Shortly after his return he was elected Coroner of this county by a handsome majority, and filled the office during two terms, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Since his retirement from the field of politics he has devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession, and to the education of his family. The funeral services took place at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his late residence. There was a large number of his relatives in attendance, besides several German physicians, and a strong delegation of members of the First Hecker Regiment. Among the principal persons present were Mr. Claussenius, German Consul, Colonel Knobelsdorff, and Mr. Julius Rosenthal. Dr. Schmidt, who preceded the deceased in the office of Coroner, spoke of the many virtues of his dead friend in a feeling manner. He referred to his acts as a humanitarian and patriot, and said that many poor people, who had been patients of Dr. Wagner, could testify in stronger terms than he, to his ability, care, and charity as a physician. At the conclusion of Dr. Schmidt's remarks, Messrs. Bornemann, Seidel, Togge, Schweinfurth, and Wendtartz were chosen pall bearers, and the funeral procession took its departure for Graceland Cemetery, where the remains were interred. There were nearly fifty carriages and buggies in line.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions of the Harvard College Class of '59, on the Death of Jacob Abbot Cram, of Chicago.

At a meeting of the graduates of Harvard College Class of 1859, held at Cambridge, on Commencement Day, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the death of Jacob Abbot Cram, at Chicago, Illinois, our class has recently suffered a great loss, it is

Resolved, That by this sad calamity a man of great native powers and brilliant qualities has been taken away from us. Unaided by friends and favoring circumstances he soon acquired reputation and respect among his classmates and associates in college, and all anticipated for him a great career. True, manly, and of a sturdy, keen wit, he was loved and admired by us all. Upon entering the practice of his profession at Chicago, he rapidly attracted confidence and esteem, especially among his associate members of the bar, always critical and exacting. His mind was naturally logical in all its workings and of a judicial cast. Strongly original, impatient of sham and at times dogmatical, his quick, clear decided intellect contrasting with a quiet, almost phlegmatic, manner, he was peculiarly fitted to hold his own in the keen rush of business at Chicago, and almost any position in his profession seemed within his grasp in the sad end of all our hopes, it is matter of consolation that he was to the last upheld by kind and tender hands.

Resolved, That, as a tribute of our love and respect, these proceedings be printed in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes did not seize and carry off the cash box from Nixon's Circus on Saturday night, as reported in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. He had no opportunity to do anything of the kind, even had he the inclination. The receipts of the evening, at the time of Mr. Stokes' difficulty with Mr. Nixon, were safe in the possession of Mr. Treasurer Cole, at his residence, over a mile from the circus establishment. Mr. Stokes did, however, demand a settlement from Mr. Nixon, and struck the latter in the face once or twice, when his demand was not satisfied. Yesterday, Messrs. Nixon and Stokes settled the financial part of their difficulty, we are informed, to the entire satisfaction of the latter gentleman. The Japanese troupe did not personally complain to the police that their baggage was detained by Mr. Nixon. It was a white man who talked with Captain French on the subject, and Mr. Mitchell now comes forward and repudiates this officious Caucasian, and says the Japanese did not desire to remove their traps from the circus before Monday morning. He informs us that he got his pay from Mr. Nixon in advance for the use of the Orientals, and consequently there could be no difficulty about salary as far as they were concerned. And, in conclusion, it may be stated that every member of Mr. Nixon's company, barring the Stokes family, has signed a written acknowledgment that he has received his pay from the manager, and consider him an honorable gentleman.

Everything.

A meeting of the Chicago Academy of Medicine will be held at the residence of Dr. Small, No. 358 Wabash avenue, this evening. Dr. Danforth will read a report on surgery.

—Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of a full-grown male child was found in an out-house at the rear of No. 33 Cottage Grove avenue, a saloon and boarding-house, occupied by George Yvehols. The remains were transferred to the Morgue.

—A stranger named Allen Monroe was met by some confidence operators, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue, and wheedled out of three $20 gold pieces. The sharpers escaped, but a description of them has been furnished to the authorities at the Harrison Street Police Station.

—The "S. G. Stokes' Roman Hippodrome and Circus, combined with Mitchell's Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe," will open under a large tent, at the corner of State and Twenty-second streets, this afternoon. The combination will remain one week, giving exhibitions afternoon and evening.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every hour: At 9 a. m., 74; 10 a. m., 76; 11 a. m., 78; 12 m., 80; 1 p. m., 83; 2 p. m., 82; 3 p. m., 81; 4 p. m., 78—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 98 degrees in the sun.

—Cormick Fanning, employed as switchman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who was crushed between two cars at the Centre avenue crossing, on the 17th of June, receiving severe injuries, died yesterday morning at his brother's residence, No. 144 Rebecca street. Deceased was 18 years of age, and unmarried.

—At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the barn at the rear of No. 182 North Reuben street, owned and occupied by Mark Clinton. Loss, $300; no insurance. The alarm was sounded from Box 256. Owing to the prompt arrival of the steamer T. B. Brown, a large fire was averted, as the barn is surrounded by a number of dry wooden buildings which would have been set ablaze by a spark.

—About 6 o'clock last evening a Bohemian named Michael Gotilps, aged 35 years, residing at No. 29 Dussold street, was stabbed in the left breast by a boy, whose name could not be ascertained, and who escaped arrest. The outrage was committed at the corner of Jefferson and Barber streets, and was utterly unprovoked. The doctor in attendance upon Gotilpa says his wound is extremely dangerous.

—At 12 o'clock last night a respectable citizen, whose name could not be ascertained, while on his way home, was attacked and robbed by a number of Blue Island avenue roughs at the corner of Harrison street and Centre avenue, where there is a vacant lot. His cries for assistance attracted the attention of Officers Lehiam and O'Connor, of the Madison Street Station. They reached the scene just in time to witness the scoundrels running through a neighboring alley. Lehiam fired several shots after them, and believes that one was wounded, as a cry of pain was heard. About half an hour afterwards five men were arrested on suspicion, and confined in the Twelfth Street Station.

The Greeley Meeting in Meriden, Conn.—Candid Administration Account of it.

From the Meriden Evening Recorder (Administration).

However the *Recorder* may disagree with the gentlemen who have inaugurated the Liberal Republican movement in Meriden, and however injudicious we may regard that movement, still the numbers and character of the Republicans of this town who are identified with it claim for the new departure a certain respect; and in reporting the opening meeting of the campaign, we feel it would be a reproach to an honest and truthful journal to belittle the gathering, or to falsify the speakers. The Greeley meeting last evening was presided over by the Hon. Andrew J. Coe, a former Representative of Meriden in the Legislature, and the first full Judge of the City of Meriden. The meeting was officered in Vice-Presidents and Secretaries by 90 Republicans, among whom were the Rev. A. Norwood, the J. T. Pettee, the Rev. O. J. Range, Captain J. R. Cook, Dr. A. H. Churchill, E. L. Marvin, J. A. Harvey, S. S. Clark, F. E. Hinman, W. W. Wilcox, J. H. Goebel, D. S. Williams, E. B. Everitt, John Philbrick, Edwin Dayton, and many others. The President, Judge Coe, made an earnest, heartfelt speech; spoke of the proscription which he had encountered on account of his honest views, and told his fellow-citizens what he had seen in the South, and his reasons for supporting Greeley and Brown. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Pettee, in an eloquent, able, and impressive speech, delivered with much effectiveness. Mr. Pettee's remarks were gentlemanly and courteous throughout, and he said nothing which need give offence to any one. General Kilpatrick was then introduced to the audience, the hall now being completely filled with ladies and gentlemen, there being probably 1,000 persons in attendance, and, although the heat was most oppressive, held his audience, by the power of his singular eloquence and the intense interest felt in the subject of his address, for more than an hour. He was greeted with the most earnest applause, and cheer upon cheer rent the air. Several attempts were made, we are sorry to note, to break up the meeting, but the friends of law and order prevailed and no disturbance occurred, or anything to mar the harmony of the meeting. The General gave Mr. Grant all praise as a military chieftain, and said he should never fail to praise him for the service he had rendered the country; and then he proceeded to state in detail, in earnest but courteous terms, why he could not support Mr. Grant for re-election. His points were well taken, and carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. He paid a glorious tribute to the soldiers who had fought under him, and referred with pride to the Connecticut soldiers. The meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for Greeley and Brown.

Indian Atrocities in Texas.

From the Sherman (Texas) Journal.

On or about the 10th inst. one of the most horrible outrages was perpetrated that has occurred on our frontier for the last year or more. A Mr. Lee, living at the Murphy ranch, twelve miles east of Fort Griffin, together with his entire family, six in all, was most barbarously massacred by the Indians. Mr. Lee, one of his children, and a lady who was staying with the family, were killed at the house; while his two daughters, young ladies grown, and his little son, were carried off, but were afterward found some four miles distant all most brutally and shockingly murdered.

Also, on the 11th inst., a young man by the name of Burris was killed by the Indians on Paradise Prairie, in Wise County.

We learn from Bro. J. W. Jones, who is just down from Jacksboro, that the Indians were all through the town of Jacksboro on Friday night last. In fact, the most ominous and fearful reports are constantly being received from all parts of the frontier.

We dislike very much to speak unkindly of those in authority, but we must say that the course pursued by our officers, whose duty it is to see after Indian affairs, is the most unprincipled, unreasonable, degrading, and damnable ever pursued among civilized men.

From the McKinney (Tex.) Enquirer, June 29.

We learn that Indians were in the county and town of Hamilton, a few nights since, and drove off a large number of stock.

Mr. Vaden, of Sherman, arrived here Monday last from Jacksboro. He reports an unusual number of Indian raiders around that place. There are but few troops at Fort Griffin, the most of them being farther West searching for Lo, who is doing his work effectually in the settlements. A man by the name of Burrows was wounded by these red devils in Paradise Prairie. A man and his wife were chased near the same place, but made their escape by abandoning their horses and taking shelter in a friendly thicket. A man and woman were killed ten miles distant from Fort Griffin, on the Jacksboro road, and also, at the same time and place, two women and a boy were taken prisoners. One man killed, one wounded, and one missing, supposed killed, four miles from Jacksboro. A boy 16 years old is missing from Pickett's ranche.

A Mr. Underwood, of Kansas, who came to Texas this spring for the purpose of purchasing a herd of cattle, reports that he and four others, on the road leading from Weatherford to Jacksboro, with two wagons loaded with groceries, some 25 miles distant from Weatherford, were attacked by about 40 Indians. They were attacked by the savages while passing through a small prairie, who were repulsed by the whites without loss. The Indians made a second charge, killing one of the white party. The remaining four made their escape, leaving the wagons and the dead man in possession of the Indians.

The minute men in the border counties will have an opportunity to use their new arms this moon.

Railroad Accident in France.

Juvisy, on the line from Orleans to Paris, has been the scene of a catastrophe singularly resembling that which befel the Irish mail three or four years ago. A luggage-train was shunting, on June 19, at the Juvisy junction, when it was run into at terrific speed by the Bordeaux express. The shock was awful, and the engine and leading carriages of the passenger train mounted on the smashed wagons, the lading of which was of dried bark. Ignited by the burning coals from the furnace the bark blazed furiously, and in a few moments it was impossible to give any outside aid to those in the flame-surrounded carriages. The fire seemed to have burned itself out very fiercely and quickly; and when it moderated a frightful spectacle—so eye-witnesses state—was to be seen; scattered limbs, horribly mutilated bodies, contorted and blackened by the heat, remains from which all semblance of humanity had departed in the flames, and fragments of clothing which suggested still more complete destruction. The first accounts may have been somewhat exaggerated, but the number of dead does not at latest dates seem to have been ascertained. A further likeness to the Abergele calamity, remarks the London *Daily News*, is afforded by the presence of an aristocratic name among the sufferers—the Marquise Paniege, the mother of the Duchess of Malakoff.

—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad expect to let the contract for the construction of the road as far west as Auburn, Ind., by October 1.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Day in the Chicago Fruit Market—Bad Packing—The Cherry—Selling of Fruit by the Pound—Potatoes—Early Apples—The Fruit Market—Strawberries by Irrigation.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 6.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Last week I spent a day in the Chicago fruit market, West Lake, Canal, and West Randolph streets, on the West Side, and the Lake Front, Michigan and Wabash avenues, on the South Side, are the chief points for this trade, while South Water street, the great centre of this trade before the fire, has not a single occupant. Two or three parties made the attempt, but were obliged to seek other quarters. This street is now being rapidly rebuilt, and another year will probably bring a large part of the trade back to this central location, so convenient for both lake and rail, and general distribution to all parts of the city.

As a distributing point, Chicago has lost largely, and may not regain her old position, as many of the larger towns now have their shipments direct from the grower, thus saving one commission.

The trade in fruit is now scattered over such a wide area of the city as to make it difficult to ascertain its extent, or to produce a uniformity of prices from day to day. This business has now grown into such importance that the cultivators, the express, the railroads, and the commission men are all largely interested in the best manner of growing, packing for shipment, and handling in the market. It has been a well-settled practice with the cultivators to charge all the shortcomings to the freighter and the commission-men, but of late these charges are seldom well-grounded. The expressmen and railroads now handle these fruits with great care, and I think there are very few false returns from the commission-men. The fruits reach the city over two lines mainly,—the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis. The former runs a special fruit train during the height of the fruit season; at other times, the Express Companies are the carrying agents. From most points, the shippers are satisfied with the transportation charges, as compared with other freights. Nor is there much cause of complaint in handling; thus far this season I have heard of none; but there there is yet much

BAD PACKING

by the shippers that should be arrested, and we will first speak in regard to

THE CHERRY.

In the first place, the cherry, like the strawberry, must be picked with the stem attached to the fruit, otherwise it will begin to decay at once, and, in less than forty-eight hours, will be unfit for use and unsalable. Then, in putting up in quart boxes, for long distances, or even from this point, which is only five hours' ride, or 130 miles, the boxes must be filled rounding, so that the fruit will be pressed into the box, in order to prevent the motion of the cars from abrading the fruit, which it is liable to do. When packed in this manner, the fruit reaches the market in good order, and the boxes are full, and, as a matter of course, sell more readily. The same is true of strawberries, currants, raspberries, and blackberries. The shipping of grapes do not neglect this point, for it is an object to get in all that the box will hold, as grapes are sold by the pound; and this leads me to again urge the

SELLING OF FRUITS BY THE POUND

as the fairest way to do justice to all parties. All through the mountain country and the Pacific coast, everything of the kind is sold by weight. It is true that the strict measure does not command the same per case as the full measure, but there is always a loss of time in haggling over the difference. Then, again, the dealers will better protect their reputation in selling by weight. A fills his boxes with cherries, the 24 quart case weighing 38 pounds; while B scants the measure, and, in putting on the scales, pulls down 32 pounds. The Express Company find that the average is 35 pounds, and charge for that quantity, so that, in the matter of freights, both pay alike, and both also pay the same per case for the picking, boxes, and cases; while the man of short measure has his fruit reach the market in bad order, and sold at much reduced prices. It is the same old story: the man who is to cheat his customers in short weight is most liable to cheat himself. The city has passed laws in regard to selling fruit by dry instead of wine measure, but it does not reach the evil, as fruit is sold by the box, case, or drawer. It is supposed that a box holds a quart, and a drawer half a bushel or a bushel, and the one-third bushel box of apples or peaches that quantity; but they are simply sold as boxes and drawers containing more or less than the figure named; generally much less. Potatoes, onions, and other vegetables are sold in boxes and barrels, many of them short of measure. The Common Council ought to go one step farther, and compel the selling by weight of all garden and orchard products. Nothing short of this will protect the consumer from being swindled. The Mayor, and part, at least, of the Council, were elected pledged to Reform, and here is a good opportunity to exercise it. This is due to honest shippers from the country as well as the citizen. The farmer sends a car load of potatoes to the city; the dealer pays him by the bushel of 60 pounds; but he is careful to sell by measure that will not average 56 pounds. So of berries, previous to the present law. The dealer bought blueberries by the dry bushel of thirty-two quarts, and sold them by wine measure of thirty-six quarts to the bushel. We did hope that the Board of Trade would have had the good sense to make 100 pounds the integer of measure, and thus do away with the endless number of figures required in the computation of grain. Our present market reports are so complex that no one not familiar with it can make sense of it.

POTATOES.

In passing through the market, one sees large quantities of new potatoes, most of them too new for use. You also see old potatoes exposed for sale, fine, showy, smooth tubers, with no admixture of small ones; then, perhaps, a lot or two of new ones, that have just come from the depot, well-assorted, and comparing with the old ones in size; but these are sold at once, and, half an hour later, you see nothing but the infantile new potatoes, that sell slow, and wilt, and finally many of them go to the manure-heap among other waste garbage. There is no use in shipping such potatoes to market, so far as profit is in question, for there is none in it. The potatoes should all be of good size for cooking; if not, let them grow a week or two longer, and, if they bring less per bushel, they will measure more, and, on the whole, give you better satisfaction.

THE EARLY APPLES

are, too many of them, simply the worm-infested windfalls, and unfit for food. The Board of Health should look to this, for, while a half-grown sound apple is a good thing for sauce and pies, these prematurely ripe apples are not.

TIME OF ARRIVAL.

All fruits and vegetables must arrive in the market so as to be on sale early in the morning. The fruit that is put on the market in the afternoon will not sell, and must mainly go over until the next morning, when the most of it will be unsalable. In one shipment of 21 cases of cherries, sent by express, but not delivered until in the afternoon, 6 of them sold at $3 25 per case, on arrival, and the remainder brought $1 a case the next morning, making a loss as follows:

21 cases at	$3 25	$68.25
Charges, freight	7.35	
Commissions	6.80	14 17
Should have been		$54.08
6 cases sold at		$19 50
15 cases went at		15 00
		$34.50
Charges, freight	$7.35	
Commissions	3 45	10.80
What they did net		$23 70
Loss on account of late delivery		$30 38

This is one of those instances in which "no one is to blame;" and yet the shippers and commission men don't feel just right about it. The fact is, the Express Company agreed to deliver on the arrival of the train in the morning,—the fruit to have been taken direct from the depot to the consignee; but this was not done, and the above loss was the result on that one shipment. A similar neglect on other shipments run the loss into some one or two hundred dollars. If the Express Company are made to pay these losses, it would draw somewhat on the profits. It will, no doubt, result in shipping by freight hereafter, for this thing has been too often reported. The Express will find that consignments of fruit must be handled before business hours, and with promptness. When fruit comes in by the fruit or freight trains, the Railroad Company have men to unload at once, and the teams of the fruit-men are on hand as early as 5 o'clock in the morning. Unless the Express Company can do the same thing, they will lose the business. To Mr. J. H. Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, is due this early rising of railroad men, in order to unload the fruit-trains. In this instance, red tape is dispensed with, the fruit delivered and checked, and freight-bills follow in the afternoon. This may be called business,—just that sort of business that a prudent business man would apply in all similar cases. A little more of this style of business among railroad men would do no harm.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Fruit-men are anxious to know the probable demand for fruit during the season, and what are to be the ruling prices. Soon after the Great Fire, the fruit-men felt very much depressed in regard to the probable demand from Chicago; but, when they saw such an army of men rebuilding the city, and all of them obtaining good wages, they reasoned that those at least, with their families, would buy freely of those luxuries, especially should the prices rule reasonable; but, thus far, this expectation has not been realized. In the first place, a large proportion of these workmen do not belong to the city, and their families, if they have any, are in the country towns, and the workmen are living at boarding-houses, and these boarding-houses are not in the habit of feeding boarders on the luxuries of the market, however cheap they may be. So far, this supposed new demand is a failure. Then, thousands of those who lost by the fire are pursuing the most rigid economy, for the purpose of rebuilding their lost homes. For these reasons, the demand for fruit in Chicago is less *per capita* than before the Fire. As a rule, when the workingmen are prosperous, they are liberal in supplying their families with the good things of the market; but, just now, the new home occupies all their thought, and strawberries, cherries, raspberries, and the like must give place to cheaper food. For these reasons, we may look for low prices throughout the season. Such a state of things is not to my individual interest, but we may as well come down to facts first as last. An effort will be made to ship direct to all points of the country where fruits will sell, and this will no doubt lead to grand results, unless the Express Companies and railroads wish to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Let them by all means foster this new distribution of fruits, and it will grow into an important branch of traffic. From all principal points on their line, the Illinois Central Railroad have set some good examples, more especially in the handling and mode of delivery. The system is not quite perfect, but is rapidly approaching that state of things.

Some better plan of returning boxes and other packages must be devised, for these are becoming a serious item in the expense-account of the fruit trade. A moderate charge should be made for this, and the packages billed in the regular way, and the Company held responsible for them. It is a notorious fact that nearly all the packages returned without regular shipping-bills are stolen, or at least do not reach the owner.

STRAWBERRIES BY IRRIGATION.

GREELEY, Col., June 14.

As you saw my strawberries last year, I will give an account of the same. The bed is some 60 by 70 feet, and we have been picking two weeks, and have sold all at $30, mostly at 30 cents a quart here. They can be picked two weeks longer, *making the season four weeks.* Almost every day after we get through picking, I let on the water, which runs through between the rows, and I let it stay on several hours, sometimes all night. In the winter I had mulched heavily with stable manure, and the water runs through it with some difficulty. As a consequence, the berries keep up well in size, and there are now green ones, plump and large, that cannot ripen for some time. There is no drying up and playing out. I judge that irrigation lengthens the season nearly a week, and that the crop is three times larger than it would be in the States. Mine are broadcast, but every plant was cultivated, and neither weed nor grass allowed to grow. The variety is the Wilson. The Triumph, of which I have a few, seems to me to be more profitable, because it will bring a higher price. When I planted the patch, I had no idea that there would be more than the family needed.

I think you mistake in saying that rhubarb wants but little water, for I have lost plants this year for want of it, though we have had so much rain that our grain crops have not been irrigated until now.

All our crops are magnificent. In that spot in front of my house, where cats grew when you was here, I have clover, and it is so heavy that I cut all my horse wants to eat. The extent is 150 by 40 feet. Yours, N. C. MEEKER.

The above is a private letter, but, as it contains some important items, I take the liberty to put it in print. I have urged those having the facilities to test the value of irrigation on strawberries, as they need liberal supplies of water. This daily, or rather nightly, irrigation that Mr. Meeker mentions, is a little surprising to those who depend on rain to secure the crop. I have before predicted that the coming plan, even here in Illinois, to grow this fruit, is to be by irrigation, but, as the changes from old-established rules require time, we must be patient. The Iroquois and Chicago artesian well regions should be tested for this purpose, as well as those having streams and springs that may be led out of their course for this purpose, and it is not improbable that windmills may be used for this purpose at a profit.

The bed of strawberries mentioned by Mr. Meeker were his morning and evening pets, and of course had extra attention; but to what may be done with water, and may also open the eyes of students of history, and suggest that this element once played an important part in the agriculture of those countries which are now said to be barren wastes; but this has been said of the same land which Mr. M. has made such a rich showing, and these, or in the countries of Asia, water is the magician's wand that produces these enormous crops. In regard to rhubarb, I should fear the bad effects of an excess of water for a long time. In early spring, while making rapid growth, it will stand plenty of water; but there is danger of rotting the roots, as I have often proved during a wet season, and on low ground not well drained; but, on that arenaceous soil, the effect may not be the same. Irrigation is yet to play an important part in agriculture outside of Colorado. RURAL.

FROM LINCOLN, ILL.

Political Matters—Fourth of July—Shooting Match—Suicide—Casualty—Crops—The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

On last Tuesday, the Grant men held their Senatorial Convention at Delevan, to nominate a candidate for Senator from the district composed of the Counties of Logan and Tazewell, and nominated the Hon. Aaron B. Nicholson, of this vicinity. The slate was made up to nominate Colonel Merriam, of Tazewell, but the tricksters who run the office-seekers' ring in this county had Merriam's name rubbed out and Nicholson's written in its place. They did this in order that Gillett, who furnishes the sinews of war—he is worth two and a half millions in property and money, and hands over the ready prices, as I am informed, liberally for electioneering purposes when the candidates suit him—might, as it is said he claims the right to do, designate who the candidates for the offices of Sheriff and Circuit Clerk respectively, on the Grant ticket, should be; and Mr. James Tuttle, who is an enemy to Nicholson, by the arrangement, could better his chances to secure the nomination for the Legislature. And it was also thought that Mr. Nicholson, who is an amiable and very estimable gentleman and useful citizen, and who has hitherto been personally popular, would receive the votes of some of his old Republican friends and intimate associates who are Liberals, notwithstanding they now differ with him; but in this they were egregiously mistaken. Our people will vote the straight Liberal ticket. We vote for principle, not men, and Mr. Nicholson, as he has learned, will not get the vote of a Liberal Reformer in the district. We understand that there is a United States Senator to be elected by the next Legislature, and we know that Aaron is not for our man. We don't want Mr. N.'s choice, and won't vote for him or his choice for the United States Senate. No, not we. But the party of Reform will beat Aaron and his man in this Senatorial District by a majority of at least 600 votes.

It is now reasonably certain that the Hon. Clifton H. Moore, that able and staunch Liberal, of DeWitt County, will, by common consent, be the People's choice for Congressman in this district, with whom they will beat that persistent office-hunter and professional politician and wire-puller, the Hon. John McNulta. The masses and all the leading men of this county, are very decided in their preferences for Mr. Moore; and the *Statesman* has an article in to-day's issue favoring his nomination. And your correspondent thinks that his majority in this (Logan) county, in the event of his consenting to be our candidate, would be anywhere from 300 upward.

The Fourth of July was extensively celebrated by the citizens of this county. There were four large collections of people,—one at Lincoln, where Judge T. F. Tipton orated; one at Elkhart, where Captain Jonathan Rowell, of Bloomington, addressed those present; one at Mt. Pulaski, where our fellow-townsman, James T. Hablet, Esq., addressed the people; and one at Orendorf, which was addressed by two of our talented young townsmen, Messrs. James Bellontague and C. Forsythe. Ex-Governor Oglesby was posted for Orendorf, but did not put in an appearance. The day was fine, and, so far as I have been able to learn, everything passed off quietly and satisfactorily at each of the celebrations. There was considerable talk about the political outlook and candidates, and the sentiment, so far as any expression could be obtained, indicated that the Liberal Reform ticket will carry the county by a sweeping majority.

There was a grand shooting match announced to come off at the Fair Grounds, near this city, yesterday afternoon, between Captain Bogardus, of this county, who is known as the champion shot of America, and Abe Kleeman, of scarcely less notoriety as a shootist. They were to shoot at 100 single birds each, for $900,—$500 put up by Bogardus and $400 by Kleeman. Each of them killed 86 birds, making a tie of it. But we understand that they will increase the purse to $1,000, and are to shoot the match off this afternoon at the same place.

Most of the saloon-keepers here have taken out licenses, and are running their saloons under the new law. I have just learned that a German who kept a saloon at this place under the old law, went to Salt Creek, a mile from Lincoln, last evening, and committed suicide by drowning. He was an honest, saving German, and had accumulated considerable property here. He leaves a wife and several children. The cause assigned for the commission of the rash act is, that he could not find bondsmen to enable him to open his saloon under the new law.

A very sad casualty occurred in this city on yesterday about noon. A Mr. Fred. Sutley, who is an honest, industrious teamster, was about going into the stable where he kept his horses to pay attention to them, when one of them kicked at him and struck him in the forehead with a shod hoof, breaking in his skull so badly that some of his brains oozed out. He is lying at his residence in a critical and almost hopeless condition. Mr. Sutley is a poor man with a family, and we understand his friends in this city got up an impromptu ball, last evening, and have devoted the proceeds to his benefit.

The corn crop, which is a very large and promising one, is about laid by, and the harvest and hay-making are being commenced in this county in earnest. And it is now said that the yield of small grain in this county will be far better than was hoped for by farmers a short time ago.

Our newsdealers, who are estimable gentlemen enough, don't order a sufficient supply of TRIBUNES. People, unless they call as soon as the packages are received and opened at the office, or in a very few minutes afterwards, can't get a copy of THE TRIBUNE, but can at any time get the *Times*, *Inter-Ocean*, or *Journal*. It is not because the newsdealers won't sell THE TRIBUNE, but it is because the increasing demand is such, that every day it takes them by surprise. "Straws," &c. I.

THE WRECKED MENAGERIE.

The Escape of the Serpents, and Birds, and Beasts.

From the New York Sun, July 5.

Old John Robinson's menagerie, aquarium, museum, and circus showed in Bridgeport on Tuesday afternoon and night. After the performance in Bridgeport, the spangles, and tights, and gauze, and light, that bewilder the youthful circus attendant, disappeared, and all, from the manager to the stable-boy, began packing preparatory to the move to New Haven.

Tents were struck, beasts housed, and the concern was ready to move by rail. A special train was provided, consisting of one locomotive and twenty-seven platform, box, and stock cars, and two passenger coaches. It was 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d when the loading was completed.

On the first car, a platform, were six cages, containing the white bear, leopard, hartbeest, and so on. Next was the ticket wagon, loaded on a platform. After this were more platforms with cages containing one of the best collections of animals that ever took the road.

Then more flats with centre poles and cordage, cars with canvass, stock cars with horses and ponies, flats railed upon the sides for the elephant, camels, and other large animals, and last the two passenger cars filled with men. This show employs 220 men, and many of them were scattered along on the flats, stock cars, and boxes, looking out for the animals, and guarding the property.

The start was made at 3:30 on Wednesday morning, and a majority of the tired men soon fell asleep, Gil Robinson, the Treasurer, betaking himself to the ticket-wagon to escape the heat and confusion.

Prior to the start, the elevation of the wagon tops was taken, to see whether any were higher than the locomotive's smoke-stack. This is a precaution always taken, to insure safety in passing bridges. In this case nothing on the train reached within two inches of the top of the stack.

The train went along safely until it reached a point about two miles distant from New Haven. Here First avenue intersects the track, the crossing being made by a single-span wooden bridge, of an old-fashioned style. It was just about the gray of the morning when the locomotive and first car passed the bridge safely.

Then a terrible crash awoke every man and beast on the train, and there was a scene of indescribable uproar and confusion. The bridge had fallen on the train. Meanwhile the train was going ahead and the heavy timbers of the bridge were grinding through the ticket wagon and the wagons on the following cars, literally smashing them into fragments.

Gil Robinson was asleep, but he awoke very quickly. The top of his wagon was cut off and forced clear through the Mexican lions' cage. At the same instant the ticket wagon was nearly pulverized, even its desks and other furniture sharing the same fate, and the fragments were hurled a distance of fifteen feet. Mr. Robinson miraculously escaped with a few slight bruises.

The lions set up a roar, and their cage was hurled from the car, singularly escaping comparatively unharmed. Next was the zebra cage. This was smashed to splinters, and the zebra, severely wounded and wild with pain, made for the open country.

Next came the monkey cages. The train was still moving, and the falling bridge timbers still crunching up the cages. There were fifty monkeys in the cages, which were smashed to atoms. Fourteen monkeys were killed, being either stabbed by splinters, crushed between pieces of wood, or run over by the cars, among the last being crazy Charley, a monkey as large as a 2-year-old boy. A few monkeys clung to the ruins, but nearly all, chattering and scampering with fear or pain, sprang from the wreck, bounded up the embankment, some perching on fence rails, and then all scampering for trees, many of them clinging to the branches of apple or cherry trees, and wildly scattering the fruit.

The cage containing the cassowary, white pea-fowls, and other rare birds, was crushed to atoms, and the birds escaped. The cage with the parrots, mackdaws, cockatoos, silver and gold pheasants, and the vulture was also crushed. Many of the birds, including the vulture, flew to the woods, the parrots and others filling the air with their unearthly screams.

In the variety cage was the tapir, which was badly hurt. The copia barra also sustained injuries, and its cage was hurled from the car. The tank cage, containing the seal, had its front staved in. The seal set up a frightful barking, adding materially to the discordant chorus of howling beasts, screaming birds, and shouting men.

The front of the sea lion's cage was staved in, and it is feared that the sea lion is injured internally, for he has been in a torpid state ever since. This is the biggest sea lion ever brought to this country. It is well known in San Francisco, where it was exhibited for years, and acquired the name of Ben Butler.

The front and the back of the cage containing the hartbeest and the African antelopes were smashed, but the animals escaped unharmed. A great rent was made in the cage of the Bengal tiger, which is one of the finest and most vigorous specimens in the country. With a fierce roar the tiger bounded for the opening. Equally prompt was a man, who threw a plank over the gap, and sprang upon it to keep it down. Other men were summoned, and after a desperate struggle, the beast was chained to his cage.

Another lion cage was broken, and the beasts made frantic efforts to escape, all the time howling vigorously. Men rushed to the ground and nailed planks over the gaps.

The alligator and snake cage was broken open, and some snakes were lost, among them a boa constrictor twelve feet long, which is probably hiding in the West Haven woods. The ostrich cage was shivered, but the ostrich was secured, after a long search.

Several other cages remain uninjured, and the horses escaped almost unharmed, as did the heavy curiosities. Of these last is the big elephant Empress, which was greatly agitated. Just after the shock Empress began knocking down the other beasts in its car. One after another the poor camels went down under terrific strokes from the elephant's trunk. Then Empress dealt a felling blow to the buffalo, laid out the three-horned ox, and finished by knocking down the only animal then left standing, the sacred ox.

They lay in heaps about the floor of the car, while Empress still slashed her trunk wildly about, apparently regretting that there were no more beasts to conquer. Among other animals which escaped were the tapir, a silver lion, the ichneumon, and the copiabarra.

The scene above described occupied less than a minute, and all the men were promptly out and at work under the direction of Manager John Robinson, Jr., and Assistant Manager James D. Robinson. The first work to do was to secure the fiercer animals, and then the business of hunting up the escaped lion.

Three or four men started for the zebra, found him, and, after a sharp fight, got hold of him and shouted for a rope. The zebra wrenched away before the rope was brought, but after another chase he was captured and tied to a telegraph pole. The cassowary was captured after it had kicked down one man, who attempted to seize it. This bird was badly scraped on the back. Many of the minor birds were not even to be seen, and the monkeys threw apples, cherries, and defiance at their pursuers.

Only a few of the monkeys were caught, but those captured included one of the largest and most valuable, Wallace, which was brought in after a lively fight. Charles McCarty, the lame man limped back to the wrecked train with a valuable turtle, which was ascertained to be a native of a near-by swamp. Jim Homer, who weighs 400 pounds, tried to catch a monkey. He didn't. Leo, who is the spryest man in the caravan, tried to catch a sloth, but failed.

The search went on until nearly all the animals had been recaptured. Many strange birds (including the vulture), the twelve-foot anaconda, and twenty-three monkeys and a few curious snakes, remain at large, and they will doubtless add to the comfort of the people in West Haven and neighborhood. Several animals and a few birds died after the arrival at New Haven, including a South American river hog, a boa constrictor, a sloth, and a cassowary. A fine seal is among the animals injured which are despaired of.

The inhabitants of West Haven were terribly awakened by the unusual and fearful uproar. Many closed their doors in dismay, and others, some in their night clothes, rushed to the scene. Among those early on the ground was Dr. Shepard, who rendered all possible professional aid and attempted to sew up the wound in the zebra's back. But the needle broke and the zebra's back went unmended. One excited townsman hurried after the ostrich with a pitchfork, but when the ostrich turned on him the man with the pitchfork incontinently fled.

After securing such animals as could be found, the work of clearing the down track was begun. It was found that the bridge had been utterly swept away. Nothing but the abutments remained, and the huge timbers mixed with the *debris* of wagons, were strewn along the track for rods. Eight wagons were totally wrecked. Even the felloes and spokes of the wheels were splintered to fragments, utterly impossible to put together, and they were heaped by the side of the track.

On examination it was ascertained that the bridge timbers were old and rotten. Two ice wagons passed over it just before the arrival of the train, and it is thought that their weight so shook the bridge as to cause its fall, unfortunately at the time the train was under it. The bridge was evidently wholly unsafe, and the circus company will take steps to recover from the town of West Haven. The total damage is estimated at $45,000. No insurance.

When order was restored, it was found that many men had been wounded. Several men were buried in the ruins, but all escaped with nothing more serious than broken or bruised limbs.

There was some excitement in West Haven last night. Sleep was disturbed by the chattering of the monkeys, which spent the night in talking and throwing green apples at each other, and the inhabitants were also in constant fear that they might receive a visit from the vulture, or that the anacondas would call to bid them good morning.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The Rev. Thompson, of the Shingledecker Bond scandal in Cincinnati, is the son of a respected citizen of Knoxville.

—W. J. Mix is building the finest residence in Ogle County, to cost $14,000.

—A cattle pasture near Carrollton contains 10,000 acres.

—Thirty-six (!) young ladies represented the several States in the celebration at Oregon.

—Messrs. N. & N. Milburn, the oldest grocery men in Jacksonville, failed Wednesday. Liabilities, $10,000.

—Twenty-six of the forty saloon keepers in Alton took out license last week, before the Temperance law went into operation. The licenses were issued under the late ordinance of the Council. No licenses have been taken out since July 1, and no bonds filed. The Mayor, however, informed those who took out license last week, that their doing so would not protect them from prosecution by private parties under the State law.—*Alton Telegraph.*

—The six guns of the Rock Island Artillery were distributed, with detachments of men, at Davenport, Galva, Cleveland, Racine, and Stuart, on the Fourth, and the returns are: One man, at Davenport, loses one and perhaps both eyes; one man, at Davenport, right arm amputated; one man, at Galva, right arm broken but probably can be saved; one man, at Cleveland, severely burned by premature discharge. But 'twas a glorious victory.

—Glancey, the independent Greeley-Republican who holds the Post Office at Keithsburg, having learned that a movement was being made by some of the true blues to oust him, advises them to give the office to his assistant, Miss Noble, remarking, "She can't vote, to be sure, but then she is an excellent officer, if that is any recommendation."—*Rock Island Argus.*

—The Mercer County Republicans have nominated B. F. Brock, for Attorney; William A. Lorimer, for Circuit Clerk; N. H. Guthrie, for Sheriff; and R. W. Kile, for Coroner. The Convention instructed for George P. Graham, for Representative in the Twenty-second District.

—At Quincy, Friday noon, a daughter of William Berry used kerosene to hurry up the dinner fire, and she died about 3 o'clock.

WISCONSIN.

Four Milwaukee boys who celebrated the Fourth with powder, will never *see* another such. They are now blind.

—A two-cent daily newspaper is under consideration by a West Side printing house at Milwaukee.

—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company has leased the Milwaukee, Lake Shore, & Western Railroad, extending from Milwaukee, by the way of Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, to a convenient point of junction east of Menasha, Wis.

IOWA.

Dubuque had a shower of toads the other day.

—A. S. Kissell, late Superintendent of Public Instruction, will locate in Grinnell, and devote his energies to the development of a Normal School there.

—More than half the people of the State are fever hot on the railroad aid question. By and by they will be ice cool when they are asked to pay the taxes they have voted.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—Hiram Price and wife, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Price, leave Davenport for Europe on Friday next. They will visit Hon. Milton Price, United States Consul at Marseilles, and take a trip through Italy and portions of Germany. They intend to return home sometime in November.

INDIANA.

The disappearance of S. T. Montgomery, editor of the Mishawaka *Enterprise*, is attributed to "a woman in the case."

—The Studebakers' shops, at South Bend, lately destroyed by fire, are being rapidly rebuilt. The new building is to have a frontage of 250 feet, and be five stories high.

—At Michigan City, last Tuesday, Wm. Porter, proprietor of the railroad eating house, went out gunning, taking a little nephew, and was found dead, but whether the shot was accidental or suicidal is not known.

—Charles D. Pratt, the wayward and only remaining son of Senator Pratt, of Logansport, was last week taken to the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, New York, in charge of his cousin, Judge Dykman.

MICHIGAN.

Taxes on incomes at Detroit, last year, produced $79,180.

—On dit: That a Liberal Republican paper is soon to be started in Marshall.

MINNESOTA.

George C. Hadley, travelling for the firm of Penn & Musgove, of Burlington, Iowa, met with a fatal accident at St. Paul on the Fourth, and died Friday morning.

KANSAS.

Judge Delahay, of the United States District Court, is reported beastly drunk on the streets of Leavenworth again.

—The Auditor of State says the amount of bonds issued by counties, towns, and incorporated cities in State for railroads, internal improvements, and funding indebtedness in accordance with reports from all counties, except Jefferson, Marshall, and Washington, is $7,753,257.

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in its new building, will assume the eight-page form, and be printed on a Walter press, of the same pattern as used by the London *Times*.

—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, is now finished to Limestone Gap, a distance of 555 miles from St. Louis.

—This is to be a notable year in the history of public improvements in St. Louis. The workmen are busily engaged in removing the rubbish preparatory to the rebuilding of the Lindell House, which, when completed, will equal in every respect the best hotels in the country; the new Custom House and Post Office will be commenced as soon as the location is determined upon; and we have now the gratifying assurance that the project for the erection of the new Exchange Buildings bids fair to succeed.—*Democrat, 6th.*

CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Committee of One Hundred, to exercise a wholesome restraint on the city authorities, are assessed at an average of $62,929 for taxation.

—Silver Mountain can boast of a strawberry patch, even if it is 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, which Jack Frost respects.

—Grizzlies are very plenty and troublesome around Blue Mountain, Calaveras County, and on the north road between Santa Cruz and Watsonville.

—The Island of Santa Catalona, off San Pedro, has been sold to Governor Downey, and others, for $1,250,000.

—The Mariposa estate having passed under the control of Mark Brumagim, there will be a renewal of work, and a thousand Chinamen will soon be employed. There are 300 miles of quartz veins in the 49,350 acres comprising the estate.

MARYLAND.

The United States is declared to be preferred creditor of Lawrence P. Bayne & Co., of Baltimore, who got $100,000 out of the Government funds which Colonel Paulding, Paymaster in 1866, transferred from a safe depository to unsafe hands.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fall River claims 35,000 population, a gain of 9,000 since the census.

—As Haverill, an estate offered some years ago for $10,000, is now taxed for more than a million of dollars.

—Springfield is shortly to have a new bank called the "Chapin Fund and Trust Company," with $1,500,000 capital.

—An air line railroad between Boston and Worcester is projected and nearly surveyed.

OHIO.

The residence of A. G. Herenden, at Cleveland, was robbed of $2,000 worth of valuables, on the Fourth, the family being absent.

—A $180,000 contract has been let for the bridge across the river at Toledo, for the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad, to be completed by the 1st of December.

CONNECTICUT.

The City of Hartford has for two years been paying interest on $32,000 of counterfeit bonds.

—The session of the Legislature is so near its close that new business will not be received after to-morrow.

—Senator Stoddard has been appointed Associate Judge of the New Haven City Court, and the House has passed a bill creating the same office in Hartford.

A Clandestine Marriage.

From the Louisville Ledger.

Society circles were treated to a startling sensation yesterday afternoon. It was to the effect that a beautiful and accomplished young lady and a well-known young gentleman of this city had been secretly married some time ago, and the facts had just become known. Last night the affair was the universal theme of conversation.

The facts in this real romance in real life are as follows: For some time past Mr. Russell Hancock, son of General W. S. Hancock, and at present connected with the firm of S. T. Suit & Co., Main street, has been paying his addresses to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Nicholas Gwynn, Esq., a well-known Main street merchant, who resides on Fourth street, between Broadway and York. It seems that for some reason Mr. Gwynn objected to the attentions of Mr. Hancock, and preparations were made to send the young lady abroad for two years. Two years is an eternity to young lovers, and they determined their happiness should not be destroyed. On the 30th of April last, the young couple very quietly went to Jeffersonville and were married by Rev. Dr. Hutchinson. After the ceremony the young lady returned immediately to her father's house, and has remained there until yesterday afternoon. The avowed intention of the young couple was to keep the marriage a secret until the old folks became reconciled to the union, when the marriage would be made public and the young man would claim his bride. But marriage, as well as murder, will out.

One of the parties in the secret imparted it in confidence to a friend, and that friend did likewise.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hancock, finding that the secret was known, and would in all probability reach the ears of his father-in-law, wrote that gentleman a note giving the full particulars of the case. Before despatching the note, however, he sent for his wife, and the young couple were registered at the Louisville Hotel last night.

Up to 12 o'clock to-day Mr. Gwynn had not replied to the note, but the probabilities are that he will give the young folks his blessing.